

DAILY REPORT

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People's Republic of China

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31 March 1978

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GENERAL

PANAMA CANAL, AFRICA DISCUSSED DURING CARTER CARACAS STOP

OW201654Y Peking NCNA in English 1633 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Caracas, 29 Mar (HSINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter left here this morning for Brazil after a 22-hour visit to Venezuela.

During his stay here, President Carter held talks twice with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez on bilateral and international affairs of common concern, including energy and oil prices, the Panama Canal treaties, foreign intervention in Africa and the establishment of a new international economic order.

It is reported that President Perez expressed the hope that the U.S. Senate will ratify the second treaty concerning the Panama Canal. He pointed out that the fate of the two new Panama Canal treaties will determine the future of inter-American relations. He reaffirmed that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries considers oil the main weapon to restructure the international economic order and achieve a balance in prices between raw materials and manufactured goods. Perez expressed disagreement with Carter's demand for an oil price freeze.

In a communique issued today, the two presidents hoped that the two sides will strengthen cooperation, especially in energy. The communique "condemned the presence of foreign forces in Africa", and "attached special importance" to the validity of the treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

The two sides also signed a treaty for delimitation of their marine frontier.

NEW UNESCO REPRESENTATIVE GIVES RECEPTION IN PARIS

OW311122Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chien Li-jen, China's newly appointed permanent delegate to the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), gave a reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening for his assumption of office.

Present were delegates of various countries to UNESCO and officials of the secretariat of the organization. C.J. Martin, chairman of the executive board of UNESCO, Abdul-Razzak Kaddoura, assistant director general of the natural sciences and their application to development, and Jacques Rigaud, assistant director general of the programme administration, were present.

Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua was also present.

BRIEFS

UNESCO OFFICIAL DEPARTS--Peking, 29 Mar--A UNESCO official left here for Paris this evening after a week's visit here. He is Nadjmoud Dine Bammate, deputy assistant director-general for culture and communication, who arrived here on March 23. Chou Wei-chih, vice-minister of culture, met him yesterday. During his stay in Peking, Mr Bammate had talks with Chinese departments concerned. He also visited the national art and craft exhibition and saw sites. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1650 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW]

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UNITED STATES

STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON U.S.-SOMALI RELATIONS

OW301718Y Peking NCNA in English 1654 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--A U.S. State Department spokesman said yesterday that the United States and Somalia have made "significant progress toward agreement on the nature of an expanded relationship" between the two countries, according to a report from Washington.

The spokesman was referring in a news briefing to a 6-day Somalia visit paid recently by Richard M. Moose, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, in the capacity of special envoy of President Carter. Moose had talks with Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on the situation in the Horn of Africa, U.S. aid to Somalia and other problems.

The spokesman said that during Moose's visit, the United States "expressed particular interest in Somalia's plans for economic development and humanitarian relief". He also said that the two sides discussed "the possibility of providing U.S. defense equipment to Somalia". He added that the discussion came "within the context of our continuing concern for improved relations between the various countries in the area and our commitment to the territorial integrity of all the states in that part of the world--including Somalia". The spokesman stated that through this visit, the United States "got a better understanding of the current problems the Somali Government is facing".

ECONOMIC ISSUES, AFRICA DISCUSSED DURING CALLAGHAN VISIT

OW301612Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] London, 29 Mar (HSINHUA)--British Prime Minister James Callaghan today concluded his 7-day visit to the United States. During his stay, Prime Minister Callaghan and U.S. President Jimmy Carter held talks primarily concerned with the serious economic problems facing Western countries. They unanimously agreed to take "collective action" with other Western countries in dealing with unemployment, industrial stagnation, inflation, unstable currencies and other economic ills. They hoped to achieve greater policy coordination in dealing with these problems hereafter.

Apart from the world economic situation, they also discussed the situations in Africa and the Middle East, as well as other international affairs. British newspapers reported that Callaghan expressed his concern to President Carter over Soviet acts in the Horn of Africa.

CP NEWSPAPER DELEGATION GUEST OF PEOPLE'S DAILY

OW301726Y Peking NCNA in English 1702 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--A delegation of the editorial staff of the newspaper CALL, the organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America (Marxist-Leninist), arrived here today for a friendly visit as guests of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. It is led by Daniel Leon Burstein, chief editor of the CALL.

The delegation called this afternoon at the PEOPLE'S DAILY and had a cordial and friendly talk with leading comrades of the editorial department of the Chinese paper. This evening, Hu Chi-wei, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, hosted a banquet in honour of the delegation.

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The banquet proceeded in a fraternal atmosphere. Leading comrades of the PEOPLE'S DAILY and representatives of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China were present.

CHU TE'S WIDOW, MADAME KANG KO-CHING, MEETS WITH VISITORS

OW301818Y Peking NCNA in English 1629 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Madame Kang Ko-ching met Mr and Mrs Stephen MacKinnon here this afternoon. The MacKinnons have been engaged in the study of the late Agnes Smedly in recent years. Agnes Smedly was an American writer who came to China in 1928 and engaged in progressive activities. Her book, "The Great Road," told of the life of Comrade Chu Te. Comrade Kang Ko-ching had a warm and friendly conversation with the couple. Present at the occasion were Ting Hsueh-sung, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Wei Chien-yeh and Tzu Chung-yun, council members of the association.

SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW SCORED FOR AGGRESSION IN AFRICAN CONTINENT

PEOPLE'S DAILY Editor's Note

HK300749Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 25 Mar 78 p 6 HK

[Untitled PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note to newsletter from Zaire by NCNA reporter Shao Tung [16730 1749]: "A Tour of Shaba After the War"]

[Text] The 80-day war in Shaba came to a close a year ago with the defeat of the Soviet Union and its mercenaries. This victory has greatly heightened the resolve of the peoples of Africa and the world in their struggle against hegemonism, and greatly deflated the haughtiness of Soviet social imperialist aggression and expansion.

Africans who are farsighted and vigilant have asked this question: "Will the Shaba incident be repeated?" This concern of the African people is not without reason. As pointed out by the Zairian press: "The new strategic target drawn up by Moscow is not just Zaire, but the whole of Africa." Today, many parts of Africa, particularly the Horn of Africa, are witnessing a more serious version of the Shaba incident enacted by the Soviet social imperialists, to whom aggression has become second nature.

However, through the Shaba incident and the struggle in the Horn of Africa against the military intervention of the Soviet Union and its mercenaries, the masses of African people have not only seen through the unbridled design of new Soviet colonialism but have also discovered an effective means of defeating its military aggression; namely, by defying brutal suppression, struggling courageously, strengthening unity, helping and supporting one another and building a broad international united front.

NCNA Correspondent's Commentary

OW301346Y Peking NCNA in English 1259 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Why Is Moscow Hostile to African Unity?"]

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--The tendency of the African countries towards closer unity and cooperation is being constantly attacked by the Kremlin's propaganda machine.

PRAVDA said on March 24 that "Africa is facing a grave threat" and is "splitting into lesser blocs". On March 26, the Kremlin's mouthpiece TASS said that a "so-called Red Sea bloc is being rigged up" in northeast Africa and that "a state bloc has come into being" in West Africa. All this has "impaired the sovereignty of the independent states in Africa" and "led to disunity and antagonism among the African countries", TASS noted.

"Africa is facing a grave threat" from where? PRAVDA and TASS attributed it to the so-called "lesser blocs" in Africa; namely, the daily increasing unity among the African countries in their struggle against foreign interference. If it is really a ruse of a thief crying: "Stop thief". Facts fully show that "this grave threat" stems from the rivalry in Africa between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, particularly from aggression and expansion committed by the Soviet social imperialists. In recent years, one of the distinct features of the Soviet policy of aggression and expansion towards Africa is to take advantage of the differences existing among the African countries or within a country to sow discord and foment conflicts so that Moscow might take the opportunity to carry out military interference, seize strategic areas and enlarge its spheres of influence. Following the armed intervention in Angola in 1975 and intrusion into Zaire in 1977 perpetrated by its mercenaries, the Kremlin has again resorted to military interference on an unprecedented scale in the Horn of Africa in an attempt to stir up new conflicts. In addition, it has tried its best to create chaos, deepen splits among some countries and undermine their fraternal unity in the Middle East and North Africa.

The situation in Africa is excellent. An increasing number of African countries have worked conscientiously for and achieved much in settling differences among themselves and enhancing their unity and cooperation so that they may be better able to uphold the peace and security of their respective countries and areas.

The Jidda meeting of the leaders of the Red Sea countries in July 1976 and their meeting in March 1977 were quite successful in the exchange of views on such matters as cementing their unity to face the common enemy. And more countries in this area are now working for the convening of a conference of the littoral states of the Red Sea.

An economic community of six and then another of 15 were formed among the western African states. The member nations of the former have concluded a pact of mutual nonaggression and assistance with Togo, thus carrying economic cooperation forward to mutual political and military assistance. Having removed their differences, Guinea, Senegal and the Ivory Coast have succeeded in normalizing their relations.

In March 1977, over 60 African and Arab states held the first African-Arab summit at which they discussed matters affecting their solidarity, cooperation, struggles and development. The 14th summit of the Organization of African Unity last July, in view of the crime of intervention and aggression committed by proxy forces in certain African countries, approved a convention for the frustration and suppression of such forces. It also passed a resolution against foreign interference in the domestic affairs of African states.

Moscow's diatribe against the African countries comes just as the African countries and people are stepping up their struggle for unity to oppose hegemonism. The remarkable successes of this struggle tend to upset the dispositions of the Soviet global strategy.

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Hence the Kremlin's hostility towards it and the propaganda barrage against it on trumped-up charges. But this outburst of fury cannot scare the African countries and people who have stood up to fight, but will serve to lay bare the hideous features of the social imperialists themselves.

KREMLIN 'BOSSSES' REWRITE HISTORY OF ARMENIA'S ANNEXATION

OW291626Y Peking NCNA in English 1512 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 29 Mar (HSINHUA)--The 150th anniversary of Armenia's annexation by tsarist Russia was recently celebrated in Yerevan, capital of the republic, with much fanfare.

In an effort to justify the Russian annexation of the Transcaucasian states including Armenia, a local paper, THE ARMENIAN COMMUNIST, asserted that "there existed objective historical root causes for Armenia to turn to Russia" and that "the incorporation of Transcaucasia into Russia was done on a completely voluntary basis."

But historical records show that the contrary is true. The Armenian Republic is strategically situated in the southernmost tip of Caucasasia with Azerbaijan to the east and Georgia to the north--the three making up Transcaucasia. Its people had more than once fought and won independence from foreign subjugation.

Tsarist Russia, aggressive by nature, had long cast its covetous eye on this land of grandeur and plenty. To secure passage through the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea in a bid for maritime supremacy, it eventually overran the Khanates in Transcaucasia in the early 18th century.

From the 18th century to the early 19th century, there was a further growth in the national liberation movement in Armenia and other Transcaucasian countries. Brandishing the banner of "support" for national liberation, tsarist Russia exploited the contradictions between these countries on the one hand and Turkey and Persia on the other, and unleashed one war after another against the latter. Since 1801, it had annexed the Khanates in Georgia and Azerbaijan and brought large tracts of land in Armenia under occupation. Not contented with this, tsarist Russia provoked another war against Persia in 1826 and forced it to conclude the Turkmanchai Treaty on February 10, 1828. Under this treaty, tsarist Russia annexed the Nakhichevan and Yerevan Khanates (namely, east Armenia and a large part of Yerevan today). In exposing the old tsars' despicable act of aggression and expansion, Lenin pointed out that the tsarist Russian ruling group "stopped at no crime to achieve the lofty aim of 'uniting'" Armenia and other areas. "The Greater Soviet Encyclopedia" (Volume 49) published in the forties, points out that tsarist Russia "launched attacks on Persia" to "expand its domains" "in an effort to seize the Caspian Sea" and that the Gulistan Treaty and the Turkmanchai Treaty, which had annexed Armenia and other areas, were "achievements as a result of the colonial policy (of tsarist Russia)".

The outline history of the USSR, published in the 1950's clearly stated that the Transcaucasian territories were "enclosed" into Russia not only by armed force but also by diplomatic chicanery and bribery. During the recent "celebrations", the Soviet revisionists declared that the tsarist annexation had "played an important role in the socioeconomic development" of Armenia, which was thus afforded "the opportunity to live in peace and security under the Russian aegis".

This sounds as if Armenia became a "paradise" under the Russian rule. As a matter of fact, colonial rule was enforced by the tsar in Armenia just as in any other annexed territory. The Russian garrison exercised all the authority, denying the Armenian people their independence and self-government and subjecting them to ruthless political repression, exploitation and plunder. The Armenians knew full well what "emancipation" by the tsar meant to them. Suffering immensely from this military conquest and colonial rule, the peasants of Armenia rose in revolt again and again. Their uprisings were recorded between 1837 and 1850 in Sevan, Yerevan, Lori and other places.

By grossly misrepresenting history and brazenly glorifying the aggressive expansionism of their imperial predecessors, the Kremlin bosses prove themselves to be successors to the tsars and upholders of their policy of aggression.

NEW YORK TIMES REPORT ON CRIME IN MOSCOW CITED

OW301820Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA) --A Moscow dispatch in a recent issue of New York TIMES lifted a corner of the curtain on the mounting youth crime in the Soviet Union. "The scope of the problem is difficult to measure because crime rates are secret. But...a picture of violent crime and some of its sociological foundations has emerged after months of interviews and conversations with a wide variety of Russians, as well as a culling of Soviet publications," it says. It asserts that "murders, rapes, beatings, muggings and burglaries now occur in Moscow and other cities with a frequency that arouses concern among some officials and ordinary citizens...."

"Much of the violence, perhaps most of it, is the work of young people aged 14 to 18. Many of them are school dropouts without jobs who drink heavily, come from problem homes and roam in gangs that are sometimes led by older youths with previous convictions. Others attend school and lead outwardly normal lives...."

The article quotes a staff member of the Moscow newspaper IZVESTIYA as saying: "If we wrote about crime in Moscow every day, there would be as much fear as there is in New York." It says that in Moscow there is "a sense of security so false that it can be dangerous.... Russians who have had trouble themselves, or who know about the problems of others, tend to be nearly as cautious as New Yorkers."

Parts of some cities are considered unsafe at nights, the article says. Some Muscovites regard such districts as Taganka in the southeast and Chertanovo in the south as dangerous because of heavy drinking that leads to violence. Another neighbourhood, Marina Roshcha, in the north, is called "bandit's nest" by some. It cites the Moscow paper SOVIET CULTURE as having reported "an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency" in Timiryazev neighbourhood.

NORTH ASIA

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL ARTICLE OF 28 MARCH SCORES U.S.

OW301806Y Peking NCNA in English 1603 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Mar (HSINHUA) --The Korean daily NODONG SINMUN on March 28 carried an editorial article headlined "Wolfish Nature of Imperialism Will Not Change", according to KCNA. The lengthy article consists of five parts.

In the first part, the article says that U.S. imperialism is the ringleader of aggression and war. It notes that the "Joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" staged with the mobilization of more than 100,000 troops and large quantities of sophisticated weapons of destruction revealed the craftiness and viciousness of the "double-dealing tactics" of the U.S. imperialists, who seek aggression and war under the mask of "peace."

The article says: Now the U.S. imperialists are more noisily talking about "peace" than ever before. But the recent military exercise clearly showed once again that U.S. imperialism plays a double game and its aggressive design remains unchanged. The "peace strategy" advertised by U.S. imperialism is precisely a camouflaged war strategy and its "peace" logic is precisely a war logic.

U.S. President Carter repeatedly said that he would take nuclear weapons and U.S. troops out of South Korea in the near future. But as the days go by, Carter's deeds belie his words. The armed forces are being reinforced behind the smokescreen of "troop pullout."

The new war preparations hastened by the U.S. imperialists under the pretext of "troop withdrawal" indicate that they are not interested in the preservation of peace, but are rushing headlong along the road of war while persisting in their stand of "strength."

In the second part, the article says that U.S. imperialism is the biggest exploiter and plunderer who robs other countries of their wealth and sucks the sweat and blood of the people.

Saying that the Carter administration describes itself as the "helper" and "benefactor" giving "benefit" to the world people, the article stresses that this is nothing but a trick to cover up the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism.

In the third part, the article points out that U.S. imperialism is the heinous international gendarme who strangulates national independence and freedom and obstructs the independent development of the countries. The U.S. imperialists, the article says, suppress the just struggle of the people by force of arms, interfere in the internal affairs and commit sabotages and subversive acts in many countries of the world to infringe upon the sovereignty of the people, threaten independence and destroy the gains of the revolution, and resort to every conceivable means to create discord and dissension, alienation and estrangement among the countries and nations. The article notes that the U.S. imperialists work overtime to legalise the criminal "two Koreas" plot internationally by combining the habitual divide-and-rule tactics with American-style shamelessness and brigandism.

The fourth part of the article brands the U.S. imperialists as the vicious strangler of democracy and human rights.

Noting that Carter's slogan of "defence of human rights" and "human rights diplomacy" is a trick used by the U.S. imperialists which is totally isolated at home and abroad to get rid of the serious crisis in which they have landed themselves, the article says: The U.S. ruling quarters are carrying the signboard of "defence of human rights" to veil their nature as aggressor, plunderer and violator of human rights and slander and vilify socialism.

This is intended to upgrade their dignity, fallen to the ground among the world people, and to emasculate their anti-U.S. sentiments and anti-U.S. struggle on the one hand and to disintegrate the socialist countries from within and prevent the influence of socialism on the other. In the final analysis, the "human rights diplomacy" of U.S. imperialism is an insidious trick to attain under the mask of "defence of human rights" the aggressive design it cannot achieve by force of arms. It is a showy ornament of the old "policy of strength" consistently pursued by U.S. imperialism.

In the last part, the article exposes the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists to keep their hold on South Korea indefinitely, and calls upon the world people to vigorously wage the anti-U.S. struggle.

Noting that Carter is more cunning than his predecessors and his administration steps up the policy of aggression toward Korea in the most sinister and vicious way, the article points out: This is proved by the U.S. imperialists' preparations for a new war, which are stepped up in South Korea behind the facade of "troop withdrawal" and by the recent "joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise".

The U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea, taking along the U.S. troops and all their weapons of destruction, including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the UN resolution and their own pledges. The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters must not dance to the tunes of the U.S. imperialists, follow their Korean aggression, and offer the Japanese territory as a military and operational base of the U.S. troops, and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must discontinue running riot to prolong its existence through the national split and military gamble, warns the article.

If the U.S. imperialists keep aggravating the situation and persistently take the road of war in defiance of our warnings, we will thoroughly annihilate the aggressors so that they may not return home alive, declares the article.

It stresses: Our people will as ever wage a vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the peoples of all the countries of the world who advocate independence.

The world people should unite and powerfully wage the anti-U.S. struggle to achieve national independence and prosperity and the victory of socialism and defend world peace.

Saying that a wolf cannot become a sheep and the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism cannot change, the article emphasizes: We must further heighten revolutionary vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for the provocation of a war of aggression and make full preparations to deal an annihilating blow at the aggressors if they dare fall upon us.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

ECONOMIC TRADE EXHIBITION OPENS IN PHILIPPINES

OW290759Y Peking NCNA in English 0721 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 28 Mar (HSINHUA)--An economic and trade exhibition of the People's Republic of China opened in Cebu, the second biggest city of the Philippines, today.

Among the 1,500 persons present at the opening ceremony were Troadio T. Quiazon, Philippine secretary of trade; Ramon Farolan, acting commissioner of the Customs Bureau; Eulogio E. Borres, mayor of Cebu city; other high-ranking officials, representatives of all circles and of the Overseas Chinese.

Cebu Governor Gullas delivered the opening speech, wishing the exhibition success. Hsiao Fang-chou, vice-president of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade and head of the Chinese exhibition delegation, said at the ceremony that the current exhibition will contribute to the promotion of the mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of China and the Philippines and to the constant growth of Sino-Philippine economic and trade relations. Secretary Quiazon recalled the development of trade relations between the two countries in recent years. He said he was convinced that the exhibition will be conducive to the further development of these relations. Chinese Ambassador Ko Hua also spoke at the ceremony.

After the ceremony, Secretary Quiazon and other distinguished guests accompanied by the Chinese ambassador and the head of the exhibition delegation saw the exhibition. In the evening, Ambassador Ko Hua and head of the exhibition delegation Hsiao Fang-chou held a reception at the exhibition hall. It is the second economic and trade exhibition organised by China in the Philippines, the first one being held in Manila in October 1976.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON THAI PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT

Details On Economic Talks

BK310243Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 31 Mar 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Thai officials expressed deep interest in buying petroleum products from China on a long-term basis during talks with their Chinese counterparts in Peking yesterday.

The petroleum products Thailand hopes to buy include crude oil, diesel oil and fuel oil.

Preferably, the oil purchase is to be made on f.o.b. term to save Thailand's transport cost, said an informed source.

Industry Minister Kasem Chatikawanit said here yesterday that the high percentage of wax in Chinese crude oil could be solved if the right refinery process was applied.

Thailand bought 50,000 tons of high speed diesel oil at "friendship price" in 1974 and another shipment of 75,000 tons of the same petroleum product in 1975.

Medical herbs were also an item Thailand is interested in buying from China.

Thai officials told their Chinese counterparts that Thailand is interested in selling tapioca and textiles (a Chinese delegation visiting Thailand recently has agreed in principle to buy 100 million baht worth of Thai textile products).

Thailand had earlier shown interest in selling sugar to China. But the low production of sugar in Thailand this year could pose an obstacle.

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Thailand's team for discussions on trade was spearheaded by Industry Minister Kasem Chatikawanit, Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan, Minister for the MP's Office Mr Somphon Bunyakhup, and Board of Trade President Op Wasurat.

Mr Op said the trade talks were held on general terms. "Specific details will have to be worked out later," he added.

Agriculture Minister Prida Kannasut said Thailand would like to seek technical assistance from China on irrigation system planning (mostly accomplished in China with labour-intensive schemes) and reforestation, a project which has proved immensely successful here.

Education Minister Punsom Martin said Thailand is interested in exchanging scientists, linguists and physical education teachers with special emphasis on the practical and vocational aspect.

Deputy Communications Minister Prasit Narongdet said he explored with Chinese officials the possibility of an aviation services understanding whereby Thai national carriers could expand flights to China.

Mr Prasit described his talks as "preliminary" to determine the extent of tourist promotion efforts by the Chinese Government.

Teng Accepts Kriangsak Invitation

BK310138V Bangkok POST in English 31 Mar 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[By The Chongkhadikit and Vuwadi Thayasi]

[Excerpt] Peking--China's First Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping yesterday accepted an invitation from Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan to visit Thailand; date and details will be fixed later.

General Kriangsak and Teng hit it off well when they met for the first business meeting at the Great Hall of the People yesterday morning.

Teng officially confirmed China's support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), although China does not have diplomatic relations with Indonesia and Singapore. He also reaffirmed active support for the idea of neutrality of Southeast Asia.

In reply to questions by Gen Kriangsak on China's policy toward Overseas Chinese, Teng explained that China encourages Chinese in foreign countries to take the nationality of those countries. China rejects the practice of dual nationality, but China will not force Chinese abroad to give up their Chinese nationality.

In the afternoon, the meeting broke up into three working groups assigned to negotiate with the Chinese. On economic affairs and technical and scientific cooperation were Agriculture Minister Prida Kannasut, Interior Minister Kasem Chatikawanit, Deputy Commerce Minister Prasit Narongdet, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board Krit Sombatsiri and Dr Phisit Phakkasem, director of economic planning.

Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan was discussing trade with his Chinese counterpart. Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun headed the Thai delegation to discuss political affairs. In the morning snow fell. Commenting on the weather, Vice Premier Teng asked Gen Kriangsak what he thought about it. The prime minister replied that it was good after the hot weather in Bangkok.

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Teng said that Gen Kriangsak should climb the Great Wall because the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung had said that unless a man has actually gone up there he was not really a man.

Taking the advice, Gen Kriangsak took his family and his party and climbed the snow-strewn slope of the Great Wall.

Later he visited the 6th Armoured Division and saw a demonstration of the capability of Chinese tanks. It was a rare honor because not many state visitors have been allowed into the area.

Green-clad soldiers lined the path with flags and as the prime minister passed by they clapped hands and intoned "We welcome you, we welcome you," while drums and cymbals were sounded.

Gen Kriangsak told the soldiers that being a soldier himself, he felt at home among them. He mentioned the possibility of exchange of military technology.

Gen Kriangsak, Gen Vot and Gen Prem Tinsulanon, deputy interior minister, showed great interest in the tanks.

Visits PLA Armored Unit

OW301606Y Peking NCNA in English 1545 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and other distinguished guests from Thailand this afternoon visited an armored unit from the Peking units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They viewed a tank training exhibition.

The tank teams' barracks were decked with red flags today as Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and the other guests arrived accompanied by Peng Shao-hui, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA, and were heartily greeted by Hsiao Hsuan-chin, deputy commander of the Peking units, and Veh Chen-liang and Pai Hsueh-tien, leading members of the armored unit. Other commanders and fighters of the unit lined the way and applauded their welcome.

After the guests reached the large drill range, the two red signals rose into the sky and tanks rumbled past the reviewing stand. The tanks performed high-speed running, turning and obstacle crossing, and there were demonstrations of live shell practice. The performance won round after round of applause from the guests.

At the end of the performance, Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan stepped down from the stand and shook hands with the tank teams. He mounted one of the tanks to ask questions about it.

The Thai prime minister said that he was pleased to have an opportunity to get together with Chinese Armymen and compare notes with them. The Chinese Army was an army with glorious fighting experience. He expressed the belief that the Chinese Army had the capabilities needed to defeat all invaders and to defend the independence and sovereignty of its motherland.

He also expressed the hope that the unit would make still greater progress with its military training and in the performance of its duties.

Thai Prime Minister and Mrs Chamanan also visited the Great Wall today.

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Attends Theatrical Performance

OW301640Y Peking NCNA in English 1621 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and Mrs Chamanan attended a programme of Chinese songs and dances at the Great Hall of the People this evening. They were accompanied by Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Han Nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; and Chai Tse-min, the Chinese ambassador to Thailand.

The programme, presented by the China Song and Dance Ensemble, included music played on traditional Chinese instruments. "Lotus Dance," "Peacock Dance" and a sona (wind instrument) solo "Songfest of a Hundred Birds" were included in the programme. A female soloist in Thai costume sang a Thai folk song. The items drew rounds of applause. At the end of the performance, Prime Minister and Mrs Chamanan went on stage to shake hands warmly with the singers and dancers. They presented them with a basket of flowers in appreciation of their performance. The cultural evening was arranged by the Ministry of Culture especially for Thai Prime Minister and Mrs Chamanan.

Talks With Teng Continue

OW310751Y Peking NCNA in English 0733 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, continued talks with Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, here today.

Visits Mao Memorial

OW310907Y Peking NCNA in English 0856 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his wife paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall this afternoon. They were accompanied by Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung.

They observed silence before Chairman Mao's statue. Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan presented a wreath, with a white ribbon inscribed: "To Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader and teacher of the Chinese people." The Thai prime minister's party also went to pay their respects.

Received by Hua Kuo-feng

OW311317Y Peking NCNA in English 1303 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, this afternoon met with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and Mrs Chamanan and other distinguished guests from the Kingdom of Thailand who are accompanying them on their visit to China.

Chairman Hua had a friendly talk with Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan on the further development of cooperation and friendly relations between China and Thailand and on questions of mutual concern. Chairman Hua said that Sino-Thai relations have broad prospects for development. We appreciate the foreign policy pursued by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan since he came to office.

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Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan replied that during his visit to China the two sides had conducted sincere and wide-ranging talks that would benefit both countries. He wished China new victories in her economic development.

The members of Prime Minister Chamanan's party present at the conversation were Uppadit Pachariyangkun, minister of foreign affairs; Prida Kannasut, minister of agriculture and cooperatives; Bunsom Martin, minister of education; Somphon Bunyakhup, minister of the prime minister's office; Kasem Chatikawanit, minister of industry; Yongyut Satchawanit, minister of public health; Prem Tinsulanon, deputy minister of interior; Prok Amranand, deputy minister of commerce; Prasit Narongdet, deputy minister of communications; and Kasensamosorn Kasemeri, Thai ambassador to China.

Present were Huang Hua and Han Nien-lung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Wei Yu-ming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Shen Tu, director general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China; and Chai Tse-min, Chinese ambassador to Thailand.

BRIEFS

BIOCHEMISTRY GROUP TO AUSTRALIA--Peking, 30 Mar--A group of the Chinese Academy of Sciences left here by air today on a mission to Australia to study plant virus at the invitation of the Australian Academy of Sciences. The group is headed by Prof Tsao Tien-chin, deputy director of the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCA in English 0736 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW]

VISITING AUSTRALIAN VIROLOGISTS--Peking, 30 Mar--Australian virologists W. Laver and G. Air left Peking yesterday to tour the southern part of China. While in Peking, they visited scientific research institutions and had academic exchanges with their Chinese colleagues. Pu Cheng, a leading member of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, met and feted them. The Australian guests arrived in China on March 24 at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCA in English 0733 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW]

SOUTH ASIA

HUA KUO-FENG GREETES MALDIVES PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

OW291800Y Peking in English to East and South Africa 1700 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Premier Hua Kuo-feng sent a message on Monday to President Amir Ibrahim Nasir of the Republic of Maldives, expressing warm congratulations and good wishes to him and the government and people of Maldives on the occasion of Maldives National Day. Premier Hua wished the Republic of Maldives prosperity and her people well-being. He also expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Maldives and the friendship between the two peoples will further consolidate and develop.

EUROPE

YUGOSLAVIA'S DOLANC RECEIVES CCP WORKERS DELEGATION

OW310953Y Peking NCA in English 0835 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Executive Committee of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, today received the delegation of Chinese Communist Party workers led by Li I-meng.

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On the same day, Aleksandr Grlickov, Secretary of the Executive Committee, had talks and gave a banquet in honour of the Chinese delegation.

During the meeting, Comrades Dolanc and Grlickov pointed out that President Tito's visit to China and his talks with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng last year laid a firm foundation for the development of the relations between the two countries and two parties. This development conforms to the interests of the two countries and two parties and the aspirations of all the progressive forces in the world. Comrade Dolanc asked the Chinese delegation to convey the best regards of President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders.

Comrade Li I-meng conveyed the greetings of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and other Chinese leaders to President Tito and other Yugoslav leaders. He expressed the confidence that with the constant exchange of visits between Chinese and Yugoslav delegations, the relations between the two countries and two parties would assuredly grow further. Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chang Hai-feng was present at the meeting, talks and banquet.

Since its arrival in this country on March 10, the Chinese delegation has been briefed by responsible comrades concerned of the league's Central Committee on Yugoslavia's political and economic affairs. The Chinese guests have also visited the Serbian, Slovenian, Croatian, and Macedonian republics and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. In these republics and the autonomous province, they held talks with local leaders on Yugoslavia's self-management socialist system and the leading role of the League of Communists, visited plants, agro-industrial complexes and cultural and educational institutions, and made broad contacts with the people and league members. In the Croatian Republic the Chinese delegation visited Comrade Tito's former residence and the Tito Political School.

YUGOSLAV-ROMANIAN OFFICIALS HOLD ATOMIC ENERGY TALKS

OW291232Y Peking NCNA in English 1224 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (HSINHUA)--Dobroslov Culafic, vice-president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, and Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, today discussed cooperation in nuclear power in their talks on bilateral relations between the two countries, according to Yugoslav press reports.

They unanimously pointed out the necessity for the further development of cooperation in this field and the broad possibilities for cooperation in many fields such as the building of a power system, nuclear fuel circulation and preparations for building a nuclear power station, including the production of equipment for the station.

The two sides acquainted each other with their respective programmes for the development of nuclear power within a certain period and the problems arising from the formulation of long-term plans for development. They decided that the departments concerned in the two countries will work out concrete forms of cooperation in various fields.

METALLURGY MINISTER TANG KO TO VISIT AUSTRIA IN APRIL

AU291535Y Vienna ARBEITER ZEITUNG in German 29 Mar 78 p 14 AU

[Text] Chinese Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ko, accompanied by three deputy ministers, will arrive in Austria for economic talks in the end of April. According to Dr Zeitz, head of the East Asian Department of the Chamber of Commerce foreign trade organization, the visitors' itinerary provides for visits to the Voest-Alpine and the Vereinigte Edelstahlwerke steel companies, among others.

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Last year Austria exported 477.7 million schillings worth of goods to the PRC and imported 256 million schillings worth. This compares with imports from Taiwan of 477 million schillings and exports of only 44 million schillings.

For the first time since 1949 an international agricultural machinery fair will be held next October in Peking. At the express request of the PRC, the 12 invited exhibitors will display their most up-to-date agricultural machinery. They are the FRG, Switzerland, France, Italy, Great Britain, Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden, Canada, Australia, Romania and Japan.

According to information from diplomatic sources, the GDR is also said to have been approached regarding participation. In order to emphasize the importance of the exhibitors, the Council for the Promotion of International Trade in Peking has held out the prospect of a visit to the fair by highest ranking figures.

Austria is not among the countries that have been invited to participate in the fair, although its agricultural machinery production is at least as important as that of Switzerland. The Chamber of Commerce is now seeking assurances for individual Austrian firms--above all the Steyr Company--to exhibit their products at the fair.

LI HSIEN-NIEN MEETS WITH BELGIAN MINISTER OF STATE

OW301738Y Peking NCNA in English 1539 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met with the delegation of noted Belgian personages and had a friendly conversation with them here this afternoon. The leader of the delegation is Van Eynde Theophile, minister of state, and its deputy leader Laurent Vandendriessche, rector of the University of Anvers. The Belgian ambassador to China, Raoul Dooreman, was present.

Present were the members of the delegation Mrs Van Eynde, Mrs Vandendriessche, Willy de Clercq and Mrs de Clercq, Coppieters Maurits, Martens Wilfried and Mrs Martens, Fans Delmulle and Mrs Delmulle, Jozef Bekaert and Mrs Bekaert, and Nedee Fernand and Mrs Nedee. Present were Hsieh Li, a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, and Hsu Wei-chin, a deputy departmental director in the Foreign Ministry.

CANADIAN TRADE DELEGATION LEAVES PEKING FOR CANTON

OW301730Y Peking NCNA in English 1537 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--The government trade delegation from Canada led by C.T. Charland, assistant deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce, left here for Canton today after attending the fifth meeting of the Sino-Canadian joint trade committee. It was seen off at the airport by An Tung, deputy departmental director of the Foreign Trade Ministry, and K.G. Ramsay, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Canadian Embassy here.

YEH CHIEN-YING GREET'S GREEK PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

OW291808Y Peking in English to Europe 2030 GMT 24 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee on Friday sent a message to Greek President Konstantinos Tsatsos extending warm congratulations to him on the occasion of Greece's National Day. Chairman Yeh hoped that the Hellenic Republic would enjoy prosperity and the people well-being.

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PEKING REVIEW BEGINS PRINTING PORTUGUESE EDITION

OW220728Y Peking NCNA in English 0718 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 Mar (HSINHUA)--The journal PEKING REVIEW has begun publishing a new edition in Portuguese. The first issue came off the press on March 20. This edition, temporarily a monthly, will come out on the 20th of each month.

PEKING REVIEW first appeared in March 1958. It is now published in English, French, Spanish, German, Japanese, Arabic and Portuguese, and airmailed to all parts of the world. It is a political, theoretical journal, carrying articles on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, China's stand and views on international issues, and what is going on in China's revolution and construction. It seeks to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the Chinese people and the people of other countries.

OSLO AFTENPOSTEN REPORTS FRYDENLUND, TENG REMARKS

LD291421Y Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 28 Mar 78 p 9 LD

[Bjorn Helmar dispatch from Peking: "Relations With Soviet Union Very Bad"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 27 Mar--During the Easter weekend Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund held talks in Peking with leading members of the Chinese Communist Party and government. The Norwegian guest was shown the great honor of being received by Deputy Chairman and First Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who, despite the fact that he is not at the very top of the power apparatus, is regarded as the strong man of China. After these meetings, Frydenlund said that he expects a more active Chinese policy with the rest of the world, including Western Europe and thus our own country also.

At every opportunity the Chinese hosts have stressed that they regard the Norwegian foreign minister's trip to China as a friendly visit. This is the Chinese way of saying that relations between Norway and China are normal and peaceful, in contrast with relations with many other countries which also send their premiers and foreign ministers to Peking. Norway's star is the ascendancy in Peking because, like China, the country shares a border with the Soviet Union. In Chinese opinion, this is a common fate which ought to bring the Norwegians and Chinese closer to each other. The Chinese leaders believe that the two states have every reason to be on their guard against "the Russian threat."

First Deputy Premier Teng expressed this fear before he met Foreign Minister Frydenlund in the Great Hall of the People. He told AFTENPOSTEN that relations between China and the Soviet Union are very bad and that they could not improve until Moscow withdrew its troops from along the northern Chinese border. Teng said that war with the Soviet Union is inevitable if the Soviet rulers do not change their course.

But he added that the Russians would never win, even if they were to succeed in conquering all of northeastern China, including Peking. Then they would have subjugated only 200 million Chinese, but there would still be 700 million left who could continue the struggle.

It was natural that much of the talks between First Deputy Premier Teng and Foreign Minister Frydenlund was concerned with the recently approved plans for making China into a great economic power by 2000.

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Teng is the brain behind this initiative aimed at developing China into a modern welfare society. But a large number of international issues were also touched upon, including the Chinese theory postulating that the Soviet Union's expansionist policy will finally result in military complications. For his part, Foreign Minister Frydenlund drew attention to the fact that there are also forces working to prevent such a disaster. He pointed to NATO as an important instrument in the efforts to avoid a military confrontation with the Soviet Union and its allies.

First Deputy Premier Teng's distrust of the Soviet policy was also expressed in his assessment of the UN Disarmament Conference to be held in New York early this summer. He said that disarmament is something which all peace-loving people want, but that it would be fatal if the West allowed itself to be diverted into agreeing to what he called false disarmament. Such disarmament would, in Teng's opinion, only encourage greater Soviet aggressiveness.

Norwegian-Chinese relations were not discussed in detail during the meeting between First Deputy Premier Teng and Foreign Minister Frydenlund, but they were on the agenda of the talks Frydenlund held on Monday with Vice Foreign Trade Minister Wang after he returned to Peking from a brief trip to Shanghai on Sunday.

Trade between Norway and China is largely in China's disfavor, and it is natural that the Chinese authorities would like more equilibrium. In this round the Norwegian side was most interested in mapping out the opportunities for extended trade which might be discussed before Finance Minister Per Kleppe visits Peking in June.

BRIEFS

COAL STUDY GROUP IN FRG--Bonn, 22 Mar--Otto Graf Lambsdorff, federal minister of economics, and Volker Hauff, federal minister of research and technology of the Federal Republic of Germany met today respectively with the Chinese coal industry study group now on a visit to this country. In their conversations with the Chinese guests, the two ministers expressed the hope that the friendly cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and China be further developed. Chinese Ambassador to West Germany Chang Tung was present on the occasions. The Chinese coal industry study group, with Chia Hui-sheng, vice-minister of coal industry, as its leader; Li Jen-chih, vice-chairman of the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee, as its deputy leaders; and Chin Hsi-ying, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, as its advisor, arrived here on February 24 at the invitation of the Federal Ministry of Economics of the Federal Republic of Germany. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

MEDICAL DELEGATION IN YUGOSLAVIA--Belgrade, 23 Mar--The Chinese medical delegation led by Chi Chung-pu, president of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, left here for home today following its 4-week friendly visit to this country. The Chinese guests were seen off at the airport by Slobodan Penecic, vice-president of the Federal Committee for Health and Social Welfare. While in Yugoslavia, the Chinese guests visited the Slovenian, Croatian, Serbian and Montenegro republics and the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. They were received on separate occasions by Andrej Marinc, president of the Executive Council of the Slovenian Republic, and Djordje Jakovljevic, vice-president of the Executive Council of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. Zora Tomic, president of the Federal Committee for Health and Social Welfare, and health ministers of various republics received and honored the Chinese guests at banquets. On February 21, Chinese Ambassador to Yugoslavia Chang Hai-feng gave a reception on the visit of the Chinese delegation. [Peking NCNA in English 1836 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

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MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

UK DEFENSE SECRETARY SUPPORTS IRAN'S ARMS BUILDUP

OW281931Y Peking NCNA in English 1920 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Teheran, 28 Mar (HSINHUA) --British Secretary of State for Defence Frederick Mulley indicated at a press conference here yesterday that he supported Iran's arms buildup as a necessary deterrent to the increased threats to the Persian Gulf area, it was reported here. Both Britain and Iran are members of the Central Treaty Organization.

Mulley said: "Iranian and British assessments of the likely threats to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean are very, very similar."

"Iran, along with other countries in the area," he pointed out, "is determined to provide a stabilizing influence and achieve a deterrent effect, in that nobody can make an incursion without feeling regional nations can defend themselves."

The defence secretary maintained that "it is necessary to have sufficient military capability to deter any possible aggression." He also said that Britain will be interested in any future military requirements of Iran.

The British defence secretary concluded a four-day visit to Iran yesterday. During his stay here, the defence secretary was received by Iranian Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and had talks with Iranian Minister of War Reza Azimi and Chief of the Supreme Commander's Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces Gholam Reza Azhari.

PDRY PRIME MINISTER POSTPONES VISIT 'FOR HEALTH REASONS'

OW310854Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (AFP) --South Yemeni Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali Nasir's official visit to China has been postponed "for health reasons" just one day before he was to arrive in Peking. The Chinese Foreign Ministry and the South Yemeni Embassy said today that receptions planned for tomorrow and Monday night had been cancelled as Mr Nasir would not arrive tomorrow as scheduled.

The prime minister was expected at 4 pm and his visit had been officially announced by the Foreign Ministry and by the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA). This morning, as always before official visits, the Communist Party PEOPLE'S DAILY carried the NCNA communique on the front page.

No more was known on the postponement, officially for health reasons. Mr 'Ali Nasir Hasani would have stayed for three days in Peking and four days in the provinces. The two sides have made clear that the visit has been "postponed" and not cancelled, but no future date has been released.

This first visit by the South Yemeni head of government would have been very interesting because of the opposing positions held by the two countries on the Middle East and Horn of Africa conflicts, observers said. Another expected outcome of the visit was to have been more cooperation between the two countries, who have already signed several scientific and technical agreements, notably concerning road-building in South Yemen by Chinese teams and financed by the Chinese. Cooperation between the two countries goes back to 1974 when president Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen, visited China.

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CHINESE-AIDED GENERATING UNIT COMMISSIONED IN CONGO

OW291930Y Peking NCNA in English 1909 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Brazzaville, 28 Mar (HSINHUA)--A ceremony marking the commissioning of the first power generating unit of the Bouenza hydro-electric power station built with Chinese aid was held in Moukokuoualou, Bouenza region of Congo, yesterday. Present on the occasion were Congolese Prime Minister Louis Sylvain Goma, Minister of Mines and Energy Rodolphe Adada, Minister Delegate to the Prime Minister in Charge of Planning Francois Bitu, and other leading members of the government departments concerned as well as over 6,000 local people. Li Lien-pi, Chinese ambassador to Congo, and Chinese workers and technicians working in the country also attended the ceremony.

Speaking at the ceremony, Prime Minister Goma warmly praised the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries. Minister Adada and Ambassador Li Lien-pi also spoke on the occasion. After Prime Minister Goma cut the ribbon, the first power generating unit of the Bouenza hydro-electric power station formally went into operation. The Congolese and Chinese on the spot warmly applauded and cheered; then, Prime Minister Goma, Ministers Adada and Bitu and the Chinese ambassador toured the station worksite.

Ambassador Li Lien-pi held a reception in honour of Prime Minister Goma, Ministers Adada and Bitu and other Congolese friends yesterday. Prime Minister Goma gave a return banquet for Ambassador Li and other Chinese friends on the same evening.

MADAGASCAR CEREMONY HONORS DEAD PRC WORKER

OW310935Y Peking NCNA in English 0842 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tananarive, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese technical worker Wang En, who died in harness in this country, was honoured with a "Medal of National Knight" by Malagasy Minister of Foreign Affairs Richard Christian Remi on behalf of President Didier Ratsiraka at a ceremony held in the Central Hospital of Tananarive on March 26.

Present on the occasion were Bruno Rakotomavo, minister of public works; Jean Ernest Bezaza, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Emmanuel, secretary general of the Ministry of Public Health; and other senior officials. Chin Min-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, and representatives of the Chinese technical team and of other Chinese nationals residing here also attended the ceremony.

Comrade Wang En of the Chinese highway team here gave his life at work on March 24. On March 26, Minister Remi and Minister Rakotomavo went to the Central Hospital to express their profound condolences on his death. The Malagasy Government, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Public Works placed wreaths at his remains. There were also wreaths from the Chinese Ministry of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries and the Chinese Ministry of Communications. Comrade Wang En was also honoured as a revolutionary martyr by the Chinese departments concerned.

A funeral was held at the National Cemetery of Madagascar on March 28. Present on the occasion were Minister Rakotomavo and other senior Malagasy officials, Chinese Charge d'affaires Chin Min-sheng and representatives of the Chinese technical team, the Chinese medical team and other Chinese nationals residing here.

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ZAIRIAN PAPER CONDEMNS SOVIET INVOLVEMENT IN AFRICA

OW252043Y Peking NCNA in English 2023 GMT 25 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 25 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Zairian paper ELIMA in a commentary today pointed out that the Soviet purpose of intensifying its control of Africa is to out-flank Europe in its rivalry with the United States.

On the Soviet military intervention in the Horn of Africa, the commentary said that although many countries and the Organization of African Unity have "appealed to Somalia and Ethiopia to settle their conflict through peaceful negotiations and OAU mediation, the Kremlin finds it necessary to poke its nose there." The commentary pointed out that the Soviet Union has done its utmost to aggravate the conflict and make the situation more complicated so as to fish in troubled waters.

The commentary noted that following its intervention in the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union has intensified its offensive on southern Africa.

"Once controlling Africa, the Soviet Union would be in an evident superior position in its rivalry with the United States for the control of Europe," the commentary said.

"In a word," it said, "the Soviet offensive on these countries and regions of strategic importance is to annex and control them, especially to place their passage under its protection, thereby encircling Europe through the flanks."

"In its current offensive on Africa, the Soviet Union sees only the strategic and hegemonic interests of its own, and not the interests of the African peoples," said the commentary.

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGICAL DELEGATION LEAVES EGYPT--Cairo, 29 Mar--The Chinese meteorological delegation led by Wu Hsueh-i, leading member of the Chinese Meteorological Bureau, left Cairo for home today. During its 15-day friendly visit to Egypt, the delegation visited an upper air station in Helwan, an agrometeorological station in Cairo, a weather station in Aswan and a synoptic station in Luxor. The delegation attended a reception given by Fathi Hassan, leading member of the Egyptian Meteorological Authority. Yao Kuang, Chinese ambassador to Egypt, gave a reception yesterday evening on the visit of the delegation. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0826 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW]

GHANAIAN MINISTER, PRC TEAM--Accra, 16 Mar--Ghanaian Commissioner for Agriculture S. M. Akwagyiram received here today a Chinese technical team which arrived here 6 days ago to assist in the construction of the Afife irrigation project in Ghana. Akwagyiram warmly welcomed the team with chief engineer Chang Chih-cheng as deputy head and said that he believed the Afife irrigation project will be completed by cooperative effort. Present on the occasion were Chinese Ambassador to Ghana Yang Ko-ming and high-ranking officials of the Ghanaian Ministry of Agriculture. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0742 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW]

DONATION TO ZAMBIA--Lusaka, 27 Mar--The Chinese Embassy here presented today a donation of 20,000 kwacha to the Zambian Government to help flood victims in the areas around Lusaka overcome their difficulties. Chinese Ambassador Ko Pu-hai this morning handed the cheque over to R. Kunda, cabinet minister for Lusaka Province. The Zambian minister expressed thanks on behalf of the Zambian Government and the flood-stricken people. He pointed out that the offer from China would further cement the already solid relations between the two countries. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW]

REPORTAGE ON CLOSING ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

30 March Session

OW310314Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1308 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar--On the afternoon of 30 March, the National Science Conference held a plenum in the Great Hall of the People and heard the final speeches of the conference. The conference was presided over by Ulanfu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Attending the conference were party and state leaders Fang I, Wu Te, Chen Hsi-lien, Wang Chen, Ku Mu, and Su Yu, responsible person of the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission.

Four representatives spoke at today's plenum on the following topics: "Persist in Consolidating the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Advance Scientific Research as Rapidly as Possible" by Li Chang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; "Strive To Build Shanghai Into an Advanced Scientific-Technological Base" by Han Che-i, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; "Work Hard To Scale the Heights of Equipment and Surveying Techniques" by Huang Tung-yen, engineer at the Chengtu Tools Research Institute; and "The Scientific-Technological Society Must Contribute To Achieving the Four Modernizations" by Chou Pei-yuan, acting president of the All-China Scientific-Technological Society. Their speeches received standing ovations from all those present.

The presentation of speeches at the National Science Conference ended this afternoon after four consecutive afternoons of speech-giving.

Li Chang Speech

OW301634Y Peking NCNA in English 1504 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Li Chang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, gave the policy guidelines for the academy's work in a speech here today at the National Science Conference.

Being the comprehensive national centre for research in natural science, he said, the academy must put its emphasis on basic science and raising standards. It aims for success in research and in training competent people. Chairman Mao and Premier Chou had insisted that basic research should be strengthened. But the gang of four created many problems for some years. Rapid restoration and development of basic research was now an urgent strategic task for modernizing science and technology, he said.

The academy of sciences drew up a plan last year for the six major basic departments of mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, earth-science and biology. The plan also covers other branches of science and a number of major projects were set. These include concrete work in high energy physics and molecular biology (including genetic engineering). China can reach advanced world levels rapidly in mathematics, theoretical physics, theoretical chemistry and other branches of science, Li Chang predicted.

Technology is also receiving great attention, in such fields as semi-conductors, computers, laser beams and space technology. "We intend to concentrate on both basic science and raising scientific levels," he said. "At the same time, we will select major questions in vital areas of the national economy such as agriculture, materials and energy sources and apply new theories in basic branches of science and new technologies to solve them."

Alongside universities and colleges, and various ministries of the State Council, the Academy of Sciences will restore, expand and set up a number of scientific research institutions to cover research in basic branches of science and new technologies in the next 3 to 5 years, with the target date for completing the work in the next 8 years.

The keystone for such advance is training competent personnel. The Chinese University of Science and Technology under the Academy of Sciences will conduct teaching and scientific research at a high level, including postgraduate courses in Peking. Other personnel is to be trained for management of scientific research.

The Postgraduate School of the University of Science and Technology and other research institutes will invite outstanding Chinese and foreign scientists to conduct seminars and will accept invitations from prominent friendly foreign research institutions for Chinese scientific and technical personnel with a fairly high level to take part in their research projects.

A number of modernized scientific experiment bases will be set up, Li Chang announced. These include high-energy physics, heavy ion physics, controlled thermonuclear reaction, semi-conductor science, solid state physics, molecular biology and astrophysics, these bases will provide research organizations and universities and colleges with facilities for their work.

"We must go all out to produce scientific instruments and meters and promote the use of computers in scientific research," Li Chang said: "We will greatly expand the publication of scientific literature, journals and data sheets."

Han Che-i Speech

OW301646Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSENHUA)--Han Che-i, secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, in his speech to the National Science Conference today expressed his determination to make the city a scientific and technical base, comparable with anywhere in the world. Han Che-i said that in Shanghai after the smashing of the gang of four, the initiative of scientific and technical personnel, workers and peasants in scientific experiments had been brought into play. Five hundred and fifty-eight new research projects have been completed since the beginning of last year, most of them urgently needed by the state for socialist construction. Some of them were on an advanced world level. In the past 5 months, the Shanghai Municipal Scientific and Technical Association and 42 specialized societies have arranged more than 1,500 forums, lectures and demonstrations. The attendances totalled 328,000. Nine hundred and thirty-one outstanding scientific and technical workers were commended at the Shanghai science conference held in February of this year.

He stressed: "We pledge to make full use of the foundation we have laid and of the favourable conditions in the city to speed up developments in science and technology, to catch up with and surpass advanced world levels so as to make a greater contribution to the realization of the four modernizations."

He said that within this century Shanghai would build up a mammoth scientific and technical force from the working class who would be "both Red and expert", and that it would have a number of first-rate scientists by world standards. The city will set up centres to conduct basic scientific research and new technical research. They will all be equipped with modern laboratory facilities.

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He continued: "Over the next 8 years, Shanghai will concentrate its efforts on the development of iron and steel production, the petroleum and chemical industries, electronic techniques and automation, the total manufacture of advanced industrial equipment and the promotion of agricultural science and techniques. In Shanghai efforts will be made in research on basic theories, in new branches of science and technology and in the improvement of older cities and the environment."

"We must fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system. Scientific research institutes, factories, institutions of higher education and scientific organisations should work in close cooperation and concentrate their energies on the study of major scientific and technological projects. These include large-scale integrated circuits, application of computer technology, fibre optics communication systems, integrated optics and remote sensing techniques."

Chou Pei-yuan Speech

OW301700Y Peking MCNA in English 1521 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Professor Chou Pei-yuan, acting chairman of the Scientific and Technical Association of the People's Republic of China, stressed the need to popularize science in a speech delivered today at the National Science Conference.

"Only when modern science and technology are grasped by the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements can we consider ourselves to have realised the modernization of science and technology in our country," he said.

The professor said that the popularization of science involved many departments and professions in rural and urban areas and required the cooperation of scientific and technical personnel of all academic disciplines. The Scientific and Technical Association and various specialized institutes would request guidance from outstanding scientists. The Science Popularization Publishing House would be restored and an association of writers would be set up to prepare popular scientific material to be published in book, magazine and picture book form. He also called for the setting up of a scientific and educational film association through which scientists and technicians could assist script writers to produce good scientific and educational films. The Scientific and Technical Association, he continued, would coordinate various forms of spare-time education, including the courses at workers' colleges and peasants' colleges.

Professor Chou stressed the importance of popularizing science and technology among young people. "Our hopes lie with young people. We must do our best to create favourable conditions for them to acquire scientific and technical knowledge. Last summer, the association had organized meetings between scientists and school children in the capital. In the winter vacation it arranged for students to visit research institutes. These activities were aimed at encouraging the students to love, study and use science." Professor Chou suggested that centres for young people to hear lectures, hold discussions and do practical scientific work be set up. Here gifted youngsters could be spotted and given training, he said.

He stated that from this year, his association, working with the Ministry of Education, would organize contests in mathematics and physics among middle school students in Peking and other places.

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Prizes would be awarded for outstanding entries and the very best students would be enrolled in college without sitting for entrance exams.

Professor Chou urged the association and other academic societies to hold discussions, publish material and assist in the all-round development of scientific research. Last December, the association had sponsored many meetings, including those of the Chinese Society of Zoology, the Chinese Geographical Society, the Chinese Agricultural Society, the Chinese Metallurgical Society and the Chinese Forestry Society. About 500 academic papers had been received.

Chou Fei-yuan stated the desire of his association to develop academic exchanges with scientific organizations abroad, including reciprocal visits and lecture tours and the exchange of scientific data.

31 March Closing Ceremony

OW311210Y Peking NCNA in English 1201 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--The National Science Conference came to a successful close this afternoon following an impressive ceremony to commend outstanding individuals and collectives in science and technology.

Present at the closing ceremony in the Great Hall of the People were Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premiers of the State Council; other party and state leaders Ulanfu, Fang I, Chi Teng-kuei, Su Chen-hua, Wu Te, Yu Chiu-li, Chang Ting-fa, Chen Yung-kuei, Chen Hsi-lien, Keng Piao, Ni Chih-fu, Chen Mu-hua, Wang Chen, Ku Mu and Kang Shih-en; and leading member of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee Su Yu.

The closing started to the tune of "The East Is Red." Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, presided.

A message from Kuo Mo-jo, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was read, in which he said: "The days have gone forever when reactionaries could spoil our scientific endeavours. It's springtime for science!"

"A lifetime of experience has brought home to me the indisputable truth that only socialism can really emancipate science and only science can provide the basis for building socialism. Science needs socialism and socialism needs science even more." President Kuo Mo-jo's heartwarming message was punctuated by enthusiastic applause.

Fang I, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, then presented certificates to outstanding individuals and collectives.

Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei made a closing speech amid warm applause. He said that this excellent conference was a great success. "This conference, with its great significance for the present time and its far-reaching historical implications, is certain to be entered in the glorious annals of our party and our People's Republic," he added.

Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei said: "Raising tremendously the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation, putting an end to China's backwardness in these fields as quickly as possible and successfully building a modern, powerful socialist country--this is the great mission history has assigned us, a common task before the whole nation. There is no job that has nothing to do with it, nor anyone who can stand aloof.

"We are bound to run into many hardships and obstacles on our new Long March. A great deal of work lies before us. We must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and repudiate the gang of four. We must do hard, solid work.

"Only 22 years are left before 2000," he said. "Time is really tight, with not a minute to lose. We must seize the day and seize the hour, defy all hardships and reach the pinnacles of world science as quickly as possible!"

Wearing big red flowers and seated in the central front rows in the auditorium were representatives of 826 advanced units, 1,192 outstanding scientists and technicians, and representatives who produced excellent results in 7,657 research projects. They won honour and respect for the contributions they had made in developing science and technology despite pressure from the gang of four and enormous difficulties in research work.

The honourable citations presented to them by the party and the state bear the inscription which Chairman Hua Kuo-feng wrote for the conference: "Foster lofty ideals, set high goals and march towards the modernization of science and technology."

As 80 representatives from the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the departments concerned mounted the rostrum to receive the citations, the meeting hall burst into loud acclamation. The band played "Chairman Hua Leads Us in Our Victorious Advance" and the "Unity and Friendship March". Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and other party and state leaders joined in the applause, warmly saluting the delegates for their outstanding contributions.

Several hundred children ran up to the rostrum, waving bouquets and cheering salutes to Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the advanced representatives, and tied a red scarf on each representative. Cheers and applause mingled with the music in a general atmosphere of jubilation.

After Vice-Premier Chi Teng-kuei declared the close of the conference at 3:40 pm, the band struck up the mighty strains of the "Internationale".

The National Science Conference, unprecedented in scale and representation, was called by the party Central Committee to arouse the party, the army and the people of all nationalities in the country for a march towards modern science and technology.

Chairman Hua gave personal guidance to the conference and issued a momentous call for "raising tremendously the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation". Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping made an important speech and Vice-Premier Fang I delivered a report. Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying and Comrade Nieh Jung-chen wrote poems of congratulation. Millions of people across the country sent in their hopes and requests.

The delegates showed their determination to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, rally round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and move steadily forward on the new Long March to build a modern, powerful socialist country before the end of this century.

Also seated on the rostrum today were leading members of the CPC Central Committee, ministries and commissions of the State Council, the People's Liberation Army General Headquarters and Science and Technology Commission for National Defence; members of the conference leadership and Secretariat; elderly, middle-aged and young scientists; representatives of workers, peasants and army men; and other outstanding personages.

Kuo Mo-jo Message

OW310923Y Peking NCNA in English 0848 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--"It's springtime for science, the most glorious in the history of our nation," said Kuo Mo-jo, president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, at the National Science Conference today. A message from the 86-year-old scholar read at the closing ceremony said: "A lifetime of experience has brought home to me the indisputable truth that only socialism can really emancipate science and only science can provide the basis for building socialism.

"There were many who worked for science and culture in the old society, yearning for prosperity in the country, for a national renaissance and for a flourishing science and culture. But in those days of darkness what room was there for science and what prospects were there for scientists? Ruin and humiliation was all that awaited them. We who took part in the May 4 Movement of 1919 shouted slogans about developing science, but it all came to nought."

Kuo Mo-jo noted that the founding of new China under Chairman Mao's leadership liberated the people and emancipated science. Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai took a personal hand in mapping splendid plans for building a modern and powerful socialist country, so that science in China advanced by leaps and bounds.

He denounced the gang of four, who disrupted scientific work in a thousand and one ways and subjected scientific workers to unbridled persecution in an attempt to pull China back to the dark old days of ignorance and backwardness. "The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua swept away this bunch of pests, bane of the country and the people, and brought us a second liberation," Kuo Mo-jo continued.

"Now we can hold our heads high and proclaim that the days have gone forever when reactionaries could spoil our scientific endeavours. It's springtime for science!

"Our Chinese nation has made outstanding contributions to the history of human civilization. Led by the Communist Party, our nation is experiencing a great renaissance. Engels described the European Renaissance of the 16th century as an era which needed giants and produced giants. The great revolution and construction in our socialist motherland today has an even greater need for many giants worthy of the socialist era. We need not only political and cultural giants but giants in natural science and other fields as well. We are convinced that they will emerge in large numbers."

Kuo Mo-Jo expressed the hope that scientists of the older generation would do something new for the cause of science in China and help train new scientific workers. He hoped that middle-aged scientists would make a real effort to reach the heights of world science.

To young people throughout the country, Kuo Mo-Jo addressed the hope that they would dedicate themselves to the magnificent cause of communism, set up revolutionary ideals, acquire solid knowledge of modern science and technology and carry on the torch lit by revolutionaries and scientists of the older generation.

Outstanding Achievements Commended

OW311034Y Peking NCNA in English 0826 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--A total of 7,657 scientific and technological achievements were commended today at the closing of the National Science Conference here. They range from the launching, precision-landing and recovery of a man-made earth satellite to an automatic hay binding machine.

These achievements were chosen for commendation, after much deliberation, from among 44,000 entries from ministries and commissions under the State Council, provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The criteria for commendation are: scientific and technological innovations that have reached or surpassed advanced national or world levels, and have proved effective in the fields of the national economy and national defence. The achievements are drawn from a wide range of established and new branches of scientific and technological research, including natural science, agriculture, natural resources, energy, industry, medicine, pharmacology, and environmental protection.

About 500 commended items come under the heading of basic theoretical study. One of these is mathematician Chen Ching-jun's paper entitled "Every Sufficiently Large Even Integer Can Be Represented as a Sum of a Prime and a Product of at Most Two Primes (One Plus Two)." This paper leads the international field in trying to solve the Goldbach Conjecture--a mathematical problem that has remained unsolved for more than 200 years.

The rest of the commended items have been tested for their application and were examined again in the course of preliminary and final selection. The Ministry of Public Health alone has organized 27 groups of selectors of different specializations. Comprising professors, doctors, research workers and leading cadres, the groups have closely examined each achievement before making final selection.

Many achievements have already been popularized. One example is an improved rice strain. The hybrid vigour of the strain was proved in 1974. By 1977, it was sown over 2.13 million hectares in all parts of the country, and gives promise of a big increase in China's rice yield.

An automatic device for non-stop hay binding is an ordinary technical innovation for rural use, which has been chosen because it is economical and practical and increases efficiency by several scores of times when compared with manual labour. It was designed and built by Fu Hai, a worker of Yunschi County, Kirin Province, with the help of the local Railway Department.

Most of the items are completed research by groups comprising scientists, workers, peasants and leading cadres. Among the delegates to the current conference are 1,185 outstanding scientists and technicians.

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Among them are more than 100 workers, peasants, soldiers and middle school graduates now settled in the countryside, and 824 representatives of advanced collectives.

Most of the achievements are the outcome of cooperation between a number of collectives, or socialist co-ordination and cooperation between a number of trades. This is a distinguishing feature of scientific research in China.

A common view among the delegates to the conference is that these achievements give an indication of the aspirations and capabilities of the Chinese people as regards catching up with and surpassing advanced world levels in science and technology in the near future and making greater contributions to mankind.

Chi Teng-kuei Closing Speech

OW311225Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--Text follows of closing speech by Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, at the National Science Conference here today:

Comrades,

The National Science Conference has fulfilled its scheduled tasks. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee, I thank all the delegates, staff and service workers, whose diligent work and cooperation have made this excellent conference a great success.

In his speech to the conference, our wise leader Chairman Hua issued a momentous call for "greatly raising the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation: and gave important instructions on how our party and our state should develop science and culture in the new period. His speech is a programme guiding our march towards the modernization of science and technology. Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping in his speech gave a profound exposition of important principles and policies for developing our socialist cause of science and technology. On instructions from the party Central Committee, Comrade Fang I made a report on the plan and measures for the development of science and technology. After earnest discussion, all the comrades have voiced hearty support for the speeches and the report.

Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tsetung Thought, this conference struck up the drums that hasten the advance and kindled the torch that lights the way. We are confident that, with the impetus given by the conference, the march towards the modernization of science and technology will gain tremendous momentum in both town and country throughout the land. This conference, with its great significance for the present time and its far-reaching historical implications, is certain to be entered in the glorious annals of our party and our People's Republic.

Our conference has been full of revolutionary enthusiasm and fighting spirit and has had a powerful response throughout the land with warm support from the masses. There has been a steady flow of cables, letters and precious mementoes pouring in from workers, peasants, army-men, cadres and intellectuals on all fronts, from "Little Red Guards" of eight or nine and old people in their eighties or nineties.

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These are tokens of the boundless concern our people in their multitudes feel for scientific and technical work and the fervent hopes they place with our scientific and technical workers.

Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying and Comrade Nieh Jung-chen have been happy to write soul-stirring verses for our conference. We have just had a message from Comrade Kuo Mo-jo entitled "The Springtime of Science". We have all been greatly inspired by the eager expectations of older-generation proletarian revolutionaries for a flourishing growth of science and technology in China.

Comrades, raising tremendously the scientific and cultural level of the whole Chinese nation, putting an end to China's backwardness in these fields as quickly as possible and successfully building a modern, powerful socialist country--this is the great mission history has assigned us, a common task before the whole nation. There is no job that has nothing to do with it, nor anyone who can stand aloof. We hope that the whole party, the whole army and the people of all our nationalities will answer Chairman Hua's call. Study, study and once more study; unite, unite and once more unite. Leading cadres of the party at all levels and all Communist Party members should be models in study and in unity.

Comrades, we are bound to run into many hardships and obstacles on our new Long March. A great deal of work lies before us. We must carry through to the end the struggle to expose and repudiate the gang of four. We must do hard, solid work, stress practical results and high efficiency, and oppose empty talk and formalism. The people of the whole country, all professions and trades, all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should unfold a mass emulation campaign to show which localities, departments, scientific research institutions, schools, enterprises and production brigades are capable of good work and rapid progress. We will commend those that work well and make fast progress. Only 22 years are left before 2000. There can be only 22 annual checkups and work appraisals. Time is really tight, with not a minute to lose. We must seize the day and seize the hour, defy all hardships and reach the pinnacles of world science as quickly as possible!

The present National Science Conference is only a good beginning for our march towards the modernization of science and technology. After it closes, I hope you will go back and unite with all comrades, disseminate and implement the conference guidelines and push our science and technology forward as rapidly as possible to help build a modern, powerful socialist party.

I hereby declare that the National Science Conference has come to a triumphant conclusion.

RELATED NATIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE FEATURES

Yeh Chien-ying Poem

OW300340Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1840 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW

[Poem by Yeh Chien-ying: "In Celebration of the Science Conference--To the Tune of 'I Chin O'"]

[Text] Peking, 27 Mar--In pursuit of science, the Western world has a head start. It has a head start, in macroscopic as well as microscopic fields. Leaping forward are the 900 million in China, and, when satellites fly past like lightning, startled is Hu Kang. Startled is Wu Kang, when the moon is clasped in the ninth heaven, and when turtles are seized deep down in the five seas.

Yeh Chien-ying
27 March 1978

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Worker-Delegates Profiled

OW301752Y Peking NCNA in English 1550 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Among the delegates to the current National Science Conference are many innovators, worker engineers and inventors from all parts of the country. They say they will join the scientists and other engineers and specialists in making their contribution to the modernization of science and technology in China.

Chang Te-hua is a newly promoted worker engineer from the machinery plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company in Peking. In honour of the conference, he and his group made two new-type worms and worm wheels with large centre distance and wrote a scientific paper giving a theoretical analysis of the project. The worm wheel is a mechanical conveyor device. It is used widely in industrial machines, communications equipment and scientific instruments.

Compared with foreign worm wheels of the same type, Chang Te-hua and his group's latest product is more efficient and economical, and has a greater capacity to stand weight pressure and wear and tear. He and his four-member group made their first world-class worm wheel in 1971 and later further improved the design and manufacturing technology.

Now 44 years old, Chang Te-hua was a child worker before liberation. After liberation, he attended the factory-run spare-time school to complete primary and middle school and college courses. He said: "I'll apply what I've learned to production and contribute my share to China's modernization."

Dozens of such worker-experts are now attending the National Science Conference. Among them are Tsai Tsu-chuan, a specialist in sources of illumination from Shanghai, who rose from being a laboratory hand at Fudan University; Yao Chin-chung, an expert in supersonic electrical appliances from Swatow, Kwangtung Province, who had barely finished the first year in a junior middle school when he became a worker; and welding expert Yen Te-i from the Liming machinery plant in Shenyang, northeast China.

Fifty-year-old Yen Te-i started to learn to read and write only after liberation. He has now manufactured more than twenty kinds of welding guns. One of his latest products is made up of three parts and weighs a quarter of a kilogram while the conventional one consists of twenty-odd parts and weighs four kilograms.

Many worker-experts are not only active in their respective factories but also work in coordination with other plants. Sung Hsueh-wen, worker turned chief engineer of the electric motor repair shop of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, is concurrently a vice-chairman of the Anshan City Committee for Technical Coordination. He often helps tackle knotty problems in the city as well as in iron and steel factories at Wuhan, Paoou, Taiyuan and Fushun.

Worker-technician Chu Hsing-han of the Kwangtung automatic meters factory is also a vice-chairman of the province's Automation Society. He and his fellow-workers cooperate with workers and technicians from Shenyang, Tientsin, Shanghai, Chungking and Sian in manufacturing automatic meters that are world class.

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Technical innovations and technical coordination groups can be found in virtually every Chinese city, factory and even workshops. These groups often include personnel from scientific research institutes or colleges.

New Antitank Laser

OW302100Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Among the research accomplishments announced in conjunction with the National Science Conference, there is one which must be hailed as the fruit of cooperation. It is a laser device which serves both as a range finder and a sight. This is a highly automatic new device for antitank guns and it is the result of the coordinated efforts of 11 army and civilian units, including the Artillery Department of the Chengtu PLA units and a certain research institute.

In order to be prepared to meet a future war of aggression, the comrades of the above Artillery Department presented the bold proposal for making a laser device which could serve as both a range finder and as a sight and thus improve the speed and accuracy of antitank guns. Since this project involved numerous technologies, how could they quickly carry it out? The party committee of the PLA unit concerned pointed out the necessity of a broad coordination effort and sought the support of various related departments.

During the research, the comrades from various units working on the project, though they did not know each other before, cooperated and vied to do the hard jobs for the sake of their common goal. Thus, difficult problems were solved one after another.

As a result of coordinated efforts of 11 army and civilian units, the laser range finder-sight device with a relatively high degree of automation was successfully developed. In a dozen firing tests under various weather conditions, the device has successfully met its designed requirements. The state department concerned has decided that this device will be produced as a standard piece of equipment for related PLA units.

ATOMIC ENERGY INSTITUTE CALLS FOR INCREASED RESEARCH

OW301140Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 29 Mar 78 OW

[Article by the Atomic Energy Research Institute: "Atomic Energy Research Should Serve Both Military and Civilian Purposes and Make More Contributions to the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] Our research institute is engaged in the comprehensive study of atomic energy. Since its establishment in 1955, despite interference and sabotage by the Soviet revisionist renegade clique, Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and especially the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, the institute has kept advancing in scientific research under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. It has produced results in more than 2,000 research projects, educated a fairly large scientific and technological contingent and trained and provided more than 5,800 scientific and technical cadres for fraternal units.

Our institute has progressed from a lack of consciousness of the tremendous impact of atomic science and technology on the changing social productive forces to a reasonable level of awareness concerning this subject. We have increased our awareness of the need to serve the four modernizations and on this basis have actively developed research aimed at serving the national economy.

In order to break the nuclear monopoly of the Soviet Union and the United States in the early 1960's, we concentrated on research and production of nuclear weapons and the building of an atomic energy industry, all under state guidance, and had no time to develop the use of nuclear energy for peaceful uses.

In 1964 and 1967, atom and hydrogen bomb tests were successfully conducted, which showed our country's atomic science had entered a new development stage. While atomic science must continue to serve the modernization of national defense, atomic science and technology must also be introduced into various spheres of the national economy as soon as possible.

However, Lin Biao and the gang of four wildly disrupted scientific studies, undermined the party's leadership over scientific and technical work, distorted the party's principles and policies, strangled scientific experimentation and ignored basic theoretical research. The socialist enthusiasm of the masses of scientific and technological workers was dampened and much precious time was lost. Although a number of research projects were proposed during national economic construction, we failed to respond promptly.

At this crucial juncture, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou pointed out in good time: "Development of atomic energy is not limited to exploding atom bombs." Comrade Nieh Jung-chen gave the instruction: "Eighty percent of the isotopes now imported from abroad should be supplied domestically." This showed us the correct orientation of serving both military and civilian purposes and making more contributions to the four modernizations.

In accordance with Premier Chou's instructions, we developed two scientific research plans in 1973 and 1975. We not only did a lot of investigating and studying of the development of atomic science in foreign countries and its application in various fields, but also organized a large number of scientific and technological workers to travel to more than 400 industrial and mining enterprises, institutions of higher education, scientific research departments and national defense units in the 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of our country. From the investigation, we realized much could be done with atomic energy in the national economy.

The application of nuclear technology and use of various types of radioactive isotope instruments for making quick analyses, the use of densimeters, depth gauges and [words indistinct] meters in industrial production are good ways to enhance quality, increase (?efficiency) and achieve the serialization, mechanization and automation of production.

Since using an isotope scanner in coal dressing, the rate of purity of dressed coal of a plant under the Ministry of Coal has risen from 74 to 100 percent. Because of the malfunctioning of the radiation producer of an old imported thickness gauge, the thickness of kraft paper produced by a certain plant was uneven. Production was affected until a domestically developed thickness gauge was used.

In Chekiang, the ripening period of the (Yuanfangtao) species of rice, after being treated with radiation, is 15 days shorter, and the output is 10 percent higher, than the untreated variety. Extensive cultivation of this species of rice has been expanded to 5 million mou of cropland. In Liaoning, output of silkcocoons has increased by 21 percent after the silkcocoons had been treated with fast neutrons and gamma rays. Output of silkcocoons has increased from 10 to 20 percent in many provinces and municipalities that have adopted this technique.

Chinese medical workers used (?iodide-131) to scan 180,000 people for liver cancer and discovered 52 people who had the disease.

Of these patients, 19 showed no symptoms whatsoever of the disease and the size of the cancerous tumor of one was only 9 millimeters. An effective method has thus been found for early detection of liver cancer. This shows the revolutionary role atomic science and technology has in enhancing the productivity of society. Its development--in serving both the military and civilian sectors as well as all trades and professions of the national economy--is an inevitable historical trend, which reflects the needs of the people and its diverse uses.

In order to contribute more to the four modernizations, our Atomic Energy Research Institute must constantly be aware of the uses of atomic energy in economic construction and accordingly develop research projects. In so doing, we not only work on projects which are of immediate importance to economic construction, but also practical and fundamental research projects which can yield results in a few years as well as long-range projects in basic theoretical research which enables our scientific research to always be ahead of production.

When oil workers of Taching oilfield earnestly wanted to use nuclear technology to determine the proportion of oil and water of an oilfield to determine the value in its exploration, we organized several research units to work jointly on this project with the Oil Department, and these findings were used to warmly greet the convocation of the National Science Conference. The Strontium-84 isotope needed by the Geological Department to study minerogenic epoch and find urgently needed rich iron ore, and the (?anodal X-ray tube) needed by nearly 1,000 dredgers working on the Yellow River to determine the silt content of river water in order to adjust the height of the sucking tube were other projects undertaken by our institute.

To insure the safety of the new Peking Hotel, authorities concerned urgently wanted us to produce a fire alarm system made with (?Americium-241) isotope before completion of the building. We immediately undertook this task and fulfilled it in a timely manner. Today, this fire alarm system is being used in a number of departments and units.

Due to the presence of brucella in wool, the health of workers of a wool factory was adversely affected. Although many methods had been tried by the factory to eliminate the bacteria, the results were not satisfactory. Upon learning this, scientific and technological personnel of our institute, regarding the plight of their class brothers as their own, produced in a little more than 6 months a powerful cobalt bomb [ku yuan] which had a capacity of 150,000 rads, thereby introducing a new technique for sterilizing wool.

Our institute has a nuclear emulsion unit. Its five members are engaged in producing nuclear emulsions needed to detect various kinds of radioactive particles. In recent years they have gone to many areas to conduct investigations and studies and discovered a large quantity of nuclear emulsions of all descriptions are needed by various trades and professions. Some examples of where emulsions are needed in studying the composition of special steel, in studying the crossbreeding of rice and corn and the (?poisonous contents) of chemical fertilizer, in studying the causes of cancer and developing anti-cancer drugs and acupuncture anesthesia, and in studying ways to exterminate [words indistinct] and improve the speed of battleships. Many units have written letters and sent telegrams, and even sent special representatives by plane from as far as a thousand li to our nuclear emulsion unit.

Requirements of the four modernizations have greatly stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. Not only has this five-man unit supplied nuclear emulsions for more than 50 units throughout the country, it has also successfully trial-produced two kinds of new nuclear emulsions and color emulsion and the former two are at the advanced world level.

People say this unit, despite its small size, has lofty goals and has made many great contributions.

Our institution's achievements in serving the national economy can be attributed to the 12-year plan for scientific and technological development. Under this plan, 20 research departments and 60 branch departments have been established since the early 1950's. These departments have conducted basic and practical research, including many national defense scientific research projects. This has helped us maintain an established technical level and, when the national economy requires, enabled us to utilize our technical knowhow in industrial and agricultural production.

We, a multidepartmental and diversified research organ, are prepared to serve. Our institute has supplied the petroleum and geological departments with batches of (?dejacketer) neutron producers, which are important in determining the parameters of underground oil layers and for assessing oil reserves and its rational exploration. The (?functions) of this equipment include irradiation in the reactor and carrying out chemical analysis in hot air, and its use must be made in close coordination with nuclear gauging and with detecting and welding technology.

The pile neutron activation analysis was initiated on the basis of some nuclear spectrum work utilizing our institute's reactor and the [words indistinct] detector, an advanced technology which our institute successfully trial produced. It also required active cooperation of several research offices. In the future, we must fully utilize our institute's role as a multifaceted, diversified organization to carry out overall preparations, make innovations, tap potentials and undertake as many research tasks as possible that are too difficult for fraternal units to undertake in order to realize the four modernizations.

The key to realizing the four modernizations lies in the modernization of science and technology. Therefore, scientific research units must voluntarily popularize and apply research results, vigorously disseminate, popularize and promote new technology, and bring the results of research into full play in economic construction as soon as possible. It is particularly necessary to do so as regards atomic energy science and technology, which have been in existence a relatively short time and are not yet familiar to the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the various trades and professions and are surrounded by a certain degree of mystery. Therefore, it is very important to disseminate, popularize and promote them. However, as a result of the gang's disruption and sabotage in recent years, academic activities were suspended, technological publications prohibited, channels of technological exchange blocked and cooperative relations among scientific research units, institutes and schools of higher learning and industrial and mining enterprises harmed, thereby having a tremendous affect on the application of scientific research achievements on society. However, despite such difficult conditions, some dissemination, popularization and promotion of atomic energy science and technology took place; for instance, films on popular science, exhibitions on the application of radioactive isotopes and pamphlets and journals on atomic energy science and technology. On a larger scale, work in this field was conducted through participation in various planning meetings and meetings to place orders for supplies, investigations and studies at plants, by soliciting the opinions of users, extending assistance to other places, and through visits and letters from other units.

Take pile neutron analysis, for example. It is one of the world's advanced technologies for analyzing (?constant) [heng liang] elements from 1-millionth to 0.1-billionth of a gram. It has a high degree of sensitivity, does not damage the samples and is capable of analyzing dozens of elements simultaneously. Our institute began setting up scientific research groups in 1972 and first introduced such technology to society in 1974, when these groups participated in the large-scale campaign to solve problems of integrated electrical circuitry and undertook the task of analyzing minute amounts of foreign matter in monocrystalline silicone with very good results.

This form of analysis resulted in a standard analytical method. Later, they introduced various technologies to all kinds of trades and professions. They voluntarily went to some localities and departments to investigate the prospects of utilizing pile-activated analysis technology and gave lectures at Peking Technology Exchange Station. At all professional meetings they participated in, they made it a rule to give lectures. They also actively advocated the convocation of professional and academic meetings on pile-activated analysis. All this was aimed at having this new technology snowball, to put it their way, through all kinds of contacts. This new technology has been applied to areas from the analysis of laser, light pipe [kuang tao kuan] and high purity materials to the cause of death of a female body unearthed at Mawangtui, to the analysis of environmental pollution, to criminal cases of public security departments, as well as in agriculture, industry, medical science, archaeology, environmental protection, geological exploration, scientific surveys and other fields of scientific research, thus greatly shortening the time for promoting and applying scientific research achievements.

At present, atomic science and technology are developing very rapidly in various countries of the world. Application of nuclear energy resources, nuclear power, nuclear technology and gamma rays [he she hsien] has not only had a tremendous impact on economic development, but has also had a profound effect on the nation's power and international status as well. The interrelations between atomic science and other sciences and technologies have produced many new borderline academic subjects with tremendous prospects for development.

However, as a result of the gang's disruption and sabotage, our atomic energy is still far from able to meet the needs of the four modernizations and lags far behind the advanced world level. Following the smashing of the gang of four, Chairman Hua called on us to make good and rapid progress in this field. This is a cordial concern and an earnest hope of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua as expressed to the broad masses of workers, cadres and scientific and technical personnel fighting on the atomic energy front. The triumphant convocation of the National Science Conference has filled us with great pride and profound confidence. We must hold still higher Chairman Mao's great banner, resolutely implement the line of the 11th party congress and make still greater contributions to catching up with and surpassing the advanced world levels in atomic science and technology and realize the four modernizations.

MINISTRIES IMPLEMENT AGRICULTURAL MECHANIZATION TASKS

OW310650Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0105 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 27 Mar--Conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization, departments concerned under the State Council have taken the initiative in completing the tasks set forth by the conference. They have taken effective measures and have utilized all positive factors in trying to fulfill the great task of realizing basic agricultural mechanization by 1980.

After the conference ended, party committees of concerned State Council departments immediately relayed the conference's guidelines to the cadres and the masses and asked them to actively study, extensively disseminate and resolutely implement the guidelines, and to work hard to speed up agricultural mechanization and boost production. The cadres and the masses said they were determined to fulfill this task in 3 years in order to carry out Chairman Mao's behests and live up to the expectations of the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua.

The party committee of the First Ministry of Machine Building said that because a greater part of the 15-point policy and the measures set forth by the conference concerned the ministry directly or indirectly, the ministry was obligated to fulfill the tasks put forward by the conference. The party committee of the Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture pointed out that Vice Chairman Li Hsien-nien put forward in his speech at the closing ceremony of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization three criteria for determining how well agricultural mechanization was progressing. The party committee said the ministry should grasp at least two of the three criteria. It noted that the management of agricultural machinery is presently a weak link which affects whether agricultural mechanization develops with greater, faster, better and more economic results. The party committee called on ministry cadres to be fully aware of the importance and urgency of strengthening the management of mechanizing agricultural machinery and to do their best in utilizing, managing maintaining and supplying agricultural machinery, in training machine operators and in conducting scientific research.

Having clearly understood conference guidelines, various ministry and commission party organizations studied ways to apply the guidelines to their own work. In line with the plans and tasks put forward by the conference for realizing the basic mechanization of agriculture by 1980, the State Planning Commission consulted with concerned departments and promptly and comprehensively arranged for the production and supply of raw materials and agricultural machinery needed to realize agricultural mechanization within the prescribed time.

The First Ministry of Machine Building decided to convene a specialized conference to work out a plan for the standardization, serial production, and versatility of agricultural machines. It also decided to send groups of workers under the leadership of leading cadres to a number of areas to revise specific plans for the production of agricultural machinery in accordance with specialized cooperation principles in order to improve the quality of agricultural machinery and to test the tentative method for ensuring the guaranteed repair, exchange, and refund policy for purchased agricultural machines, to reduce product costs, to provide mutual technical assistance by related enterprises and to insure that technology is applied in work.

The Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture decided to further consolidate and strengthen organizations in charge of agricultural machines (including machines used in forestry, livestock breeding and fishing), to fulfill the goals set in the Agricultural Mechanization Plan, to work out specific measures one by one, to strengthen scientific research for agricultural mechanization, to reinstate research institutes for agricultural mechanization, and to strengthen information work dealing with agricultural mechanization. It also determined to do a good job in conducting agricultural mechanization experiments at selected points in close coordination with concerned ministries and commissions under the State Council, the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the concerned provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and to rapidly investigate and study various policies and measures put forward by the conference in order to specifically plan how to implement them.

The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry studied and decided on the types, specifications, quantities and quality of steel needed to realize basic agricultural mechanization by 1980. Some factories have been assigned to produce certain steel products, and work groups have been sent to such factories.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power is planning to develop spray-type irrigation systems, dig irrigation wells, develop small hydroelectric power stations and water conservancy projects in frontier regions and national minority areas this year, and has begun to summarize and popularize the experience of specialized teams in building farmland capital construction projects and in managing and utilizing well the existing water conservancy facilities.

The Ministry of Commerce is actively making plans to solve problems involved in supplying fuel needed for agricultural mechanization, along with those problems associated with storing and transporting equipment and with providing tools needed for repairing agricultural machines. It has decided to check every 3 months to see if its guidelines for agricultural mechanization have been carried out properly.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries, the Ministry of Light Industry, the State Capital Construction Commission and the General Bureau of Material Allocation are actively adopting measures to implement the guidelines of the Third National Conference on Agricultural Mechanization.

FIRST QUARTER COAL QUOTAS FULFILLED AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

OW311050Y Peking NCNA in English 0702 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--China fulfilled its coal production quotas for the first quarter eight days ahead of time, and total coal output increased 22.9 per cent over the corresponding period of last year, hitting an all time high. The 1977 coal production plan was fulfilled 28 days ahead of schedule.

First quarter quotas for dressed coal and tunneling footage were reached 11 and 20 days ahead of time respectively, 48.5 and 28.8 per cent increases over the same 1977 period.

The coal-industry's national conference to learn from Taching oilfield and catch up with the Kailuan coal mines, which was held early this year, called for increasing coal production by a big margin and fulfilment of the fifth five-year plan (1976-1980) one year ahead of time. Following the conference, plans were mapped out by all mining administrations, collieries and work shifts, and socialist labour emulation contests were launched throughout the country. As of March 28, 26 of the 28 coal-producing provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions had topped coal production quotas for the first quarter of this year.

PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR REVIVING RULES, REGULATIONS

HK300701Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 24 Mar 78 p 2 HK

[Short commentary: "Impartial Dispensation of Reward and Punishment Is Very Good Indeed"]

[Text] The two railway subbureaus of Shanghai and Kunming have publicly commended and rewarded the meritorious personnel who prevented serious accidents and the Nanking Railway Subbureau has taken disciplinary actions and dismissed those who were negligent in the performance of duties from their posts. This impartial dispensation of reward and punishment is very essential and indeed very good!

Locomotive engineer Comrade Chu Sen-hai and Comrade Ho I-feng braked their train in time to avoid collision with a stationary freight train. To stop a runaway train, switchman Comrade Chao Yung-ming with selfless heroism leaped aboard the speeding train and brought it to a halt by applying the handbrake. We highly praise their lofty ideal of serving the people wholeheartedly and their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and we thank them for protecting the lives and safety of the people and the property of the state.

For many years, due to the interference and sabotage of the sham left but actual right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and in particular the "gang of four," discipline slackened in many sectors on the industrial and communications front and the phenomenon of anarchism was serious. [paragraph continues]

The "gang of four" totally negated rules and regulations, indiscriminately stuck the label of "control, check and suppression" everywhere, and disrupted the production sequence in many enterprises. Safety operation regulations were ignored and accidents increased. The life and safety of the people and the property of the state all experienced losses.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," every enterprise or business unit has, under the guidance of the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link in running the country of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and through the great political revolution of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four," grasped position responsibility and regulations for safety in operation, and this is the important guarantee that brought initial success last year and will bring great success this year. Every staff member from the leading cadre downward must have his own position responsibility and must be responsible for doing his own job properly. If he is doing a good job, he should be publicly commended and rewarded. If he is not doing a good job or has even had an accident, he should be sternly criticized and action should be taken to find out where the responsibility lies. Reward and punishment must be impartially dispensed. This is a matter that brooks no delay. Even now, some leading comrades are apprehensive and afraid to stress rules and regulations. As everyone knows, many rules and regulations of the enterprise have been summed up by the working people in the practice of production over a long period, and some safety operation regulations have even been bartered with the blood and lives of our class brothers. To negate them is to negate the crystallization of the labor of working people and to shirk responsibility for state property and people's lives and safety, and may even be considered a crime! Now is the time to eradicate the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" in this direction.

When reorganizing the enterprise, those rules and regulations that have been effective over the years and proved to be good, including safety operation regulations, should be revived. It is necessary to educate the workers, especially young workers, to strictly observe operation regulations and firmly establish the idea of position responsibility and the idea that production must be made safe. Novice workers who have yet to master technical operation regulations should not be permitted to work independently. If an accident should occur while a novice worker is working independently, it is first necessary to find out the responsibility of the person in charge. There must be public commendation and criticism, reward and punishment. Models doing a good job of safety in production and meritorious personnel in preventing accidents must be energetically honored. Those who contravened the operation regulations and caused serious accidents should be harshly dealt with. Legal action should be taken to find out where the responsibility lies. Only thus can we put down rebellion and restore order, carry forward the spirit of uprightness, safeguard the lives of the people and the safety of state property and guarantee the high-speed development of the national economy.

PROVINCES PROPAGATE, IMPLEMENT 'SPIRIT' OF FIFTH NPC

OW511144Y Peking NCNA in English 0753 GMT 31 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar (HSINHUA)--Cadres, teachers, workers and peasants in government organizations, factories, communes and schools have been drafting plans to speed up the four modernizations of the country since their deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress returned and inspired them with their spirit of vim, vigour and enthusiasm.

The Tibet Autonomous Region on the "roof of the world" has held conferences on learning from Tachang in industry and Tachai in agriculture. They set themselves the goal of achieving an annual increase of 10 percent in grain output for the next three years, two percent more than for the past seven years.

The leading cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels of Liaoning Province, China's heavy industry base, are leading spring-sowing inspection teams to the rural areas, where they are propagating the spirit of the Fifth National People's Congress and taking part in production. Liaoning has a bigger urban population just because of its heavy industry. The plans there are to wage a three-year battle to mechanize agriculture and become self-sufficient in grain, edible oil and meat.

The Kailuan coal miners were greatly inspired by the Fifth NPC documents. Team No 5257 whose section Chairman Hua visited on New Year's Day, mined an extra 40,000 tons of coal in March. The Tangshan coal washing plant washed 210,000 tons of coal in March, an all-time record. The tunnelling footage of the whole mining complex was 12,000 metres in the first quarter, far above the norm.

In China's most populous province, Szechwan, the leading comrades of the provincial party committee led some 900 cadres to the villages in 30 counties to propagate the spirit of the Fifth NPC and help solve local problems. The provincial Petroleum Bureau has drafted a new plan to drill more wells and produce more gas for the state.

CHILDREN'S TIME RESUMES PUBLICATION AFTER GANG DISRUPTION

OW300834Y Peking NCNA in English 0803 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, 30 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Soong Ching-ling of the National People's Congress Standing Committee writes in the first issue of CHILDREN'S TIME, which has just resumed publication: "Lin Piao and the gang of four did everything possible to poison the minds of the younger generation." The magazine was founded as a study aid by the China Welfare Institute in April, 1950. It was popular among young readers but, like many other periodicals, was forced to stop publication because of the gang of four's disruption.

Soong Ching-ling's article greets CHILDREN'S TIME on its resumption, and points out that the journal's suppression was nothing strange. "Lin Piao and the gang of four tried to confuse the younger generation as part of their plan to usurp all party and state power. They did great damage to education in China and distorted the party's educational policy. They spread such ideas as 'it is useless to study', 'it's an honour to hand in a blank exam paper' and 'one should rather have labourers with no culture'. Since they wanted children illiterate and ignorant, even teaching regular lessons in school was difficult, not to mention publishing outside reading matter."

Since the fall of the gang of four, writes Soong Ching-ling, the atmosphere is fresh and a hundred flowers are blooming. "Now, the CHILDREN'S TIME comes before young readers again, a little red flower blooming in this hundred-flower garden. Our magazine wants to be your friend to help you do well in your study and grow up in good health."

Soong Ching-ling calls on the children to study hard, learn cultural and scientific knowledge, set their sights high and grow up into labourers with both socialist consciousness and culture, giving their wisdom and talents to the four modernizations of the motherland.

The first issue of the journal has a diversified content and many illustrations. An article by Su Pu-ching, chairman of the Shanghai branch of the Scientific and Technological Association, is entitled: "What I hope for From Our Little Friends". There is a poem by the popular science writer Kao Shih-chi entitled: "Heart Set on Reaching the Pinnacles of Science". There are also essays, poems, short stories, fairy tales, cartoons and science stories by artists interested in child education, and the beginnings of regular columns giving knowledge in different fields.

BRIEFS

REMOTE PLANT HYBRIDIZATION--Wuhan, 23 Mar--In the past several years, China has made new progress in remote hybridization [yuan yuan tsa chiao 6678 4878 7177 0074] of plants. More than 200 units in China are doing research on remote hybridization of plants in order to breed good seed strains of wheat, peas, sorghum, rice, corn and other farm crops. The Chinese Academy of Sciences held a forum in Wuhan Municipality recently on remote hybridization of plants. At the forum scientific researchers, teachers and peasants from through out the country discussed and exchanged work experience. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

SPRING FARMING ACTIVITIES--Peking, 23 Mar--Spring farming has begun in China. In the southern provinces of Kwangtung and Fukien and in Yunnan Province to the southwest where spring comes early, peasants are busy transplanting early rice and sowing spring crops like maize and sweet potatoes. In the northern provinces of Honan, Hopei, Shantung and Shansi, spring wheat planting is in full swing, and it will soon begin in China's coldest and northernmost province, Heilungkiang. The state has allocated more funds and goods for the spring sowing than last year, including farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and plastic sheets. Some 440,000 more horsepower in diesel engines and tractors have gone into operation in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. The country raised output of chemical fertilizer 3.4 million tons in January and February over the same period last year and the store of farmyard manure is bigger. [Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

SPRING AFFORESTATION DRIVE--Peking, 20 Mar-- A mass spring afforestation drive is underway in China from the south to the north. It is in full swing in southern China where spring comes early. By the end of February, nearly 1-million hectares had already been planted in 12 provinces, cities and autonomous regions, including Kwangtung, Fukien, Hunan, Kiangsi and Szechwan. In addition, more than 620 million trees had been planted along roads and around houses. The area planted in Kwangtung, Fukien and Szechwan provinces was double that planted during the same period last year. In northern China where spring comes later, preparations for spring afforestation have already been made. Tree-planting in rural areas is an integral part of the movement to build new socialist villages in the learn-from-Tachai movement, while in the cities, the emphasis is on improving the environment. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0834 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW]

OIL INDUSTRY TEXTBOOKS--Peking, 21 Mar--Textbooks on petroleum for primary and middle schools at the oilfields are soon to be published by the Petroleum Industry's Publishing House. In response to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's call to build some 10 new oilfields like Taching, the Ministry of Petroleum Industry has decided to accelerate the training of workers and technicians. Classes on petroleum are to open in primary and middle schools in all the oilfields in order to give the children of oil workers some knowledge of this subject. The Petroleum Institute at the Taching oilfield was entrusted with the work of compiling the textbooks. [Peking NCNA in English 0733 GMT 21 Mar 78 OW]

BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION--China has built more large-span bridges since liberation. A striking example is the Chinshachiang River Bridge on the Chengtu-Kunming Railway, which is of the steel girder type and has a span of 192 meters. At present, there are 4 big bridges spanning the Yangtze River, including the 6,772-meter bridge at Nanking. In Tibet, there are a total of 15,800 kilometers of highways with 2 modern highway bridges spanning the Yalutsangpu River. [Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 0430 GMT 24 Mar 78 OW]

CENTRAL NATIONALITIES INSTITUTE--Peking, 23 Mar--The Central Institute of Nationalities, located in the western suburbs of Peking, was founded in 1951. More than 2,000 students of some 50 nationalities are attending this institute. The school has six departments: a department of political science, a department of national languages, a department of arts, a department of Han language, a department of history and a department of mathematics, physics and chemistry. To date, the school has trained some 11,000 cadres, including some 9,800 selected from among the people of the 54 minority nationalities in China. These cadres have become the backbone of the leadership in regions of minority nationalities. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0206 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

PHYSICS INSTITUTE MEETING--Peking, 12 Mar--The Physics Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences recently held the first meeting of its Academic Committee in 1978. Twenty-seven committee members attended the meeting, which was presided over by Shih Ju-wei, director of the institute and chairman of the committee. The participants heard a report on the institute's scientific research work in 1977 and gave their views and suggestions for mapping out the 1978 scientific research plan. They also discussed a plan to insure that a scientific research worker will devote five-sixths of his time to research, and exchanged views on personnel training and academic exchange. [Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0800 GMT 12 Mar 78 OW]

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ACTIVITIES--The Geological Society of China on March 10 held a discussion on setting up several special committees and restoring its local societies in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Also discussed was how to carry out international academic exchanges better. [Peking NCNA in English 0802 GMT 18 Mar 78 OW]

X-RAY SPECTROSCOPE--Peking, 20 Mar--An X-3F model double-channel X-ray spectroscope has been made by the scientific instruments factory under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, making a new contribution to the development of China's large precision instruments used for analysis. The factory succeeded in making this instrument after it had made a DX-3 model scanning electron microscope and put it into operation in 1975. When the two instruments are used together, it is possible to analyze the composition of micro-areas from such ultralight elements as beryllium to the heavy element uranium and to study the distribution of microstructures. This provides an effective facility for analysis in the development of modern science and technology in fields such as semiconductors, metallurgy, minerals and physics and industrial and agricultural production. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0821 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW]

ANHWEI 'EMERGENCY' CONFERENCE PROMOTES PRODUCTION SAFETY

HK300930Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 78 HK

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 19 March the Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held an emergency provincial telephone conference on production safety on the industry and communications front. In regard to conscientiously studying and implementing wise leader Chairman Hua's important directive on doing a good job of production safety and labor protection, Comrade Meng Chia-chin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, outlined concrete arrangements at the conference.

Comrade Meng Chia-chin first assessed the excellent situation in revolution and production on the provincial industry and communications front this year. From January to February, the total value of industrial output of this province increased by 31.2 percent compared with the same period last year.

Due to the fact that the pernicious influence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and their Anhwei agent has not yet been thoroughly eradicated, quite a few problems still exist in production safety. Various kinds of accidents continuously occur, damaging the masses' enthusiasm for going in for socialism in a big way and affecting the development of the situation in revolution and production.

Comrade Meng Chia-chin pointed out: Doing a good job of production safety and labor protection is an important political task of this socialist country and is also an important problem on the economic front which should be urgently solved. Industrial departments and leading persons of enterprises must fully understand a people's state protects its people. We must never act like capitalists, who only pay attention to production and not to safety. We must never act like the gang of four who paid no attention to the people's sufferings. If industrial departments and leaders of enterprises do not attach importance to production safety and endanger the health of workers, they are negligent in the performance of their duties and can be said to be committing crimes.

To do a good job of current work concerning production safety and labor protection we must firmly grasp the following six points:

1. We must immediately organize leading cadres of industry, communications, machine-building, finance and trade departments and enterprises to conscientiously study the central authorities' relevant document personally approved by Chairman Mao in 1970, to study Chairman Hua's important directive on conscientiously doing a good job of production safety and labor protection, and to study the PEOPLE'S DAILY 14 March editorial, "The More Vigorously and Faster We Work, the More Attention We Should Pay to Production Safety." In close connection with reality, we must deeply expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four and their Anhwei agent in disrupting production safety. We must criticize the erroneous view which separates production from safety and places production in opposition to safety. We must increase spontaneity in implementing the party's policy on production safety. We must also strengthen party leadership over production safety. Chiefs and deputy chiefs of industry and communications departments and of enterprises must personally do a good job of grasping production safety and adopt effective measures. They must achieve some success as quickly as possible.
2. We must conduct large-scale propaganda and education among staff and workers, send copies of Chairman Mao's and Chairman Hua's directives and copies of the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial to shifts and teams, and organize staff and workers to study and discuss them.

3. In connection with implementing the provincial Revolutionary Committee's circular on grasping work concerning production safety, from late March to early April we must extensively mobilize the masses to conduct a large-scale spring review of production safety. Coal mine, metallurgy, communications and transportation units which have relatively more accidents must launch the struggle to prevent accidents in this large-scale review. We must mobilize the masses to expose problems in production safety, to put forward workable and effective measures, and to eliminate hidden dangers in production safety.

4. In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four we must energetically grasp enterprise rectification and strengthen enterprise management. Using the spirit of assuming responsibility for party and people, leaders at all levels must fully mobilize the masses to quickly set up or strengthen various administrative systems concerning production safety. Leading cadres must liberate their thinking, dare to manage, do a good job of managing and take the lead in managing production safety. They must wage a resolute struggle against bad tendencies and erroneous acts which run counter to production safety.

5. We must further improve and strengthen safety organs. All prefectures and municipalities must quickly assign the necessary leading backbone elements and professional cadres to set up offices for production safety so as to strengthen unified leadership over production safety and its management. Departments responsible for enterprises at provincial, prefectural and municipal levels must also set up organs for production safety, assign professional cadres to take charge of these organs and strengthen management of safety work.

Departments responsible for industries at county level must strengthen concrete leadership over commune and brigade-run enterprises and rural safety in using electricity. Departments concerned must also strictly manage production safety in small coal pits and small mines.

6. We must include production safety and labor protection in the plans for learning from Taching and building more Taching-type enterprises. All units must conscientiously consolidate safety management, revive and strengthen basic work concerning production safety, formulate and implement measures to guarantee safety and prevent dust and poison. We must strive to improve working conditions. Enterprises which do a poor job of production safety must not be cited as Taching-type enterprises. Those Taching-type enterprises which do a poor job of production safety must solve their safety problems within a specified time, otherwise their Taching-type titles will be retracted.

KIANGSI HOLDS FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOURISM WORK CONFERENCE

HK300800Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 78 HK

[Excerpts] To implement the spirit of the national tourism work conference organized by the State Council and to further do a good job of foreign affairs and tourism, the Kiangsi Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial work conference on foreign affairs and tourism in Nanchang from 13 to 23 March. Leading comrades of CCP committees of various prefectures, municipalities and mountain areas, as well as responsible persons of the Foreign Affairs Department, the provincial departments concerned and places open to the public, a total of 200 people, attended the conference. Chiang Wei-ching, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Huang Chih-chen, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and gave speeches. Comrade Peng Meng-yu, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a summation report.

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The conference studied the principle and policy formulated by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and esteemed and beloved Premier Chou for tourism work, transmitted the concern of wise leader Chairman Hua for tourism work, studied the speeches of the central leading comrades and transmitted the spirit of the national work conference on tourism.

The conference discussed our province's plans for developing tourism. The participants held: Kiangsi is an old revolutionary base where great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation carried out their revolutionary activities for a long time. Many great, historic events occurred in places like Chinggangshan, Anyuan and Nanchang. The Communist Labor University and Yuchiang County, the county which eliminated schistosomiasis, were highly praised by Chairman Mao. They are also comparatively well known internationally. The famous Lushan scenery and Chingtechen pottery are always admired by the people of our country and of the world. There are many cultural spots throughout the province. We have excellent prospects for developing tourism. Through deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we must eliminate their pernicious influence and the fallacies they advocated regarding foreign affairs and tourism. Based on the principle of "actively developing and steadily advancing," we must strive to exploit existing potentials, improve material conditions, do a good job of building forces, raise the quality of service, strengthen propaganda, establish and increase the number of places open to the public, and further develop our province's foreign affairs and tourism cause so as to meet the needs of the development of the revolutionary cause. On the basis of full discussion, the conference formulated an 8-year plan for developing tourism in our province.

The conference pointed out: Foreign affairs and tourism work is the work of the whole party. Propaganda, culture and education, public security, communications, posts and telecommunications, banking, public health, industry, agriculture and commerce departments must get involved in it. We cannot depend on the Foreign Affairs Department to do the work alone. All departments must closely coordinate with each other and do a good job of working together.

The conference demanded: Party committees at all levels must really strengthen leadership over foreign affairs and tourism work, mobilize all positive factors, implement party principle and policy and resolutely complete this year's foreign affairs and tourism task. At the same time we must accumulate experiences and create conditions for doing a good job in future foreign affairs and tourism tasks.

CONFERENCE ON FARM LEADERSHIP HELD IN SHANTUNG

SK290923Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Shantung Revolutionary Committee recently held a work conference for state farms and forestry and livestock farms in the province, calling on various localities to sincerely implement the guidelines of the Fifth NPC, to realistically strengthen their leadership and to promote the work of state-run farms and forestry and livestock farms as soon as possible.

Comrade Li Chen, secretary of the Shantung party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended and delivered a speech. Vice Chairman of the Shantung Revolutionary Committee Yao Shih-chang was also present.

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The conference studied Chairman Hua's report on government work delivered at the Fifth NPC and his glorious inscription, "Farms have great potential: It is imperative to run state farms well." The conference conveyed the spirit of the National Farm Work Conference, summed up and exchanged experiences, and discussed and studied plans and measures for strengthening the party leadership, consolidating well the work of state farms and forestry and livestock farms and speeding up their development.

The conference held: Running state farms and forestry and livestock farms well is not only important, it is also absolutely possible. Most importantly, now that the gang has been smashed and the greatest obstacles to the progress of productive forces have been removed, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can be carried out without hindrance. We have already established a relatively good contingent of staff and workers, relatively good mechanical equipment and material bases and a number of advanced models. So long as we make full use of these favorable conditions, utilize all potential and surmount all difficulties, we will surely be able to do a good job in this work.

The conference emphatically pointed out: The key to promoting the work of running state farms and forestry and livestock farms at high speed lies in strengthening party leadership. Party committees at all levels should place the work on their agenda. Departments in charge of farms and forestry and livestock farms should pay simultaneous attention to plans, production, accounting, investments, materials, payment for labor, products and personnel transfers.

At the conference, the Shantung Revolutionary Committee awarded prizes and honorary certificates to advanced units of farms and forestry and livestock farms.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI TACHING PRODUCTION--To promote the movement to learn from Taching in industry and popularize Taching-type enterprises, the Anhwei provincial CCP and revolutionary committees organized an inspection group of 200 cadres to inspect various Taching-type enterprises in mid-January. A responsible comrade of the provincial CCP Committee led the general inspection group. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 78 HK]

ANHWEI SPORTS TEAM RALLY--The Anhwei sports team recently held a rally to cite advanced collectives and advanced individuals and to give credit to teams and persons who have made contributions to promoting physical culture. Li Chen-tung, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, attended the rally and presented awards to teams and individuals. Responsible comrades of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and of the provincial Physical Culture Committee spoke at the rally. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 78 HK]

KIANGSI ENTERPRISE PROFITS--By the end of February the amount of losses of industrial enterprises throughout the province had been reduced by 57.8 percent compared with the same period last year. The amount of profits of profit-making enterprises increased by 210 percent compared with the same period last year. Since last August the profits of industrial enterprises of Chingtochen and Nanchang municipalities and the provincial coal and machinery bureaus have increased by 100 percent and surpassed the state quotas. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 78 HK]

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CANTON PLANT VIOLATES PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION REGULATION

HKJ10110Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Canton Municipal CCP Committee has recently dealt seriously with the case of the Canton camera factory's violating fiscal and economic discipline by privately distributing at low prices more than 1,000 cameras to its own cadres and workers. The factory used some faulty parts in producing its cameras. Cameras containing these parts are not as good as regular ones in performance and durability. However, they can take pictures.

"In 1969 and 1971 the leaders of this factory violated the state regulation prohibiting enterprises from privately distributing their products and sold 176 cameras 25 percent below market price to factory staff and workers. To allow every staff member and worker of the factory to own a camera, last year the factory again sold 593 cameras at the same low price to its staff and workers. In all, 769 cameras were sold." Each of the 790 staff members and workers of the factory, except those who just joined the factory, bought a camera. In addition, groups were provided with 58 free cameras and staff and workers were allowed to take turns using them.

"The above does not include the extra cameras some cadres bought. For example, in addition to buying a camera with his supply ticket, the secretary of the factory party general branch used his position to buy three cameras at the same low price from the Supply and Marketing Department. Last year the factory also sold more than 200 inferior cameras at the low price to cadres of upper-level leadership organs and to personnel concerned.

"The Canton camera factory is running at a greater loss than planned. It has been running at a loss ever since it began concentrating on camera production in 1964. Enterprises such as the Canton camera factory should have tried even harder to increase production, practice economy, turn losses into profits and reduce losses to the extent possible. However, factory leaders ignored repeated orders from the upper level and arbitrarily and privately distributed a large number of products. Even after the State Council issued a document on 20 September 1977 tightening fiscal and economic discipline, the plant still sold 176 trial products, thus causing the state very great losses.

"In November 1977 the provincial office and leadership group for turning losses into profits reported to the provincial and municipal leadership organs on this factory's privately distributing its products. However, not only did the leaders of the Canton camera factory refuse to examine their errors, to accept criticism, to make an inspection and to correct their mistakes, but they also issued an explanatory note on 10 December regarding the problem of the factory's so-called 'private distribution of products' and distributed it to more than 100 units. They openly stood in opposition.

"The so-called 'explanation' is very wrong in its views, words and methods. It slanderously said that the facts put forward by the provincial office and leadership group for turning losses into profits completely reversed black and white and confused right and wrong, and that the office and group were bureaucratic, had an ulterior motive, were being backed, etc. The factory's leaders even read a factory-related portion of a document of the provincial office and leadership group for turning losses into profits and the explanation at a factory meeting of cadres at and above the level of group leader. They incited the masses to oppose the checkup by the upper level.

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"The Canton Municipal CCP Committee has attached very great importance to the violation of law and order by the Canton camera factory. It immediately instructed the Canton Municipal Planning Commission and the Canton Municipal Machinery and Electrical Equipment Bureau to send people to seriously investigate and handle the case. Principal leading comrades of the Canton camera factory have gradually realized their mistakes after being repeatedly criticized and educated by the leading comrades of the municipality and bureau. The factory party general branch has made a self-criticism, indicated its willingness to accept criticism and is determined to correct its mistakes."

To educate the leading comrades of the factory, the Canton Municipal Machinery and Electrical Equipment Bureau party committee has decided to punish the secretary of the factory party general branch. "On 18 January the Canton Municipal CCP Committee issued a circular to party organizations at all levels throughout the municipality. The circular demanded that leadership groups at all levels learn a lesson from the case of the Canton camera factory's privately distributing its products, strengthen the revolutionized building of leadership groups at all levels and the management of enterprises, strictly implement the regulations on the sale of products and resolutely check the evil wind of privately distributing products."

NANFANG DAILY Comment

HK310334Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Mar 78 HK

[NANFANG DAILY 30 March commentator's article: "Suppress the Evil Practice of Privately Distributing Products"]

[Text] The Canton Municipal CCP Committee's seriously handling the case of the Canton camera factory's privately distributing its products is very necessary for tightening party discipline and state law, for safeguarding the serious implementation of the state plan and adherence to fiscal and economic discipline, and for reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style. All factories and enterprises must learn a good lesson from the case.

The Canton camera factory's privately distributing its products is definitely not accidental. The gang of four are the root of the evil practice. When the "four pests" were running rampant, anarchism was very common in factories and enterprises. The phenomenon of violating fiscal and economic discipline was very common. The state plan was trampled upon and the socialist material foundation weakened. With the smashing of the gang of four, a healthy wind is blowing and the features of factories and enterprises have changed. However, the pernicious influence is far from being eliminated. There are still cases similar to that of the Canton camera factory. We can thus see this evil practice still exists. We must seriously warn our comrades such a situation must not continue. If we do not correct the situation in a timely way, the comrades will take the negative road. We must understand the harm and danger of the evil practice of privately distributing products from the level of protecting the socialist system of ownership and of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Everyone knows our factories and enterprises belong to the people. Producing in accordance with the state plan and taking the people's common interests into consideration are the sacred duties of every factory and enterprise. Only by fulfilling and overfulfilling the state plan can we consolidate and develop the socialist system of ownership and strengthen the material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Are we not openly subverting the foundation of socialism and disintegrating the socialist system of ownership by ignoring the state plan and fiscal and economic discipline, dealing indiscriminately with products and appropriating public property?

We must also realize that this evil practice has corrupted the thinking of the cadres and workers, polluted the party's fine traditions and work style, and made people care only about their immediate private interests and forget the fundamental interests of the revolution. How can we consider this showing concern for people's lives? This is leading our ranks on to the evil road of capitalism and revisionism. How can we ignore this?

Therefore, in the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and in connection with reality we must distinguish between right and wrong in line and eliminate the evil practice of privately distributing products. We must restress the state's fiscal and economic discipline and resolutely adhere to it. The state has stipulated that products must be distributed in a unified way according to the state plan, and procured by commerce and materials departments in a unified way. Factories have no authority to deal in them. Some inferior products may not be procured by commerce departments under some specific conditions. Factories must receive instructions and approval from leading upper-level departments before determining how to handle these products in accordance with the state's relevant regulations.

Due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, the phenomenon of violating fiscal and economic discipline and of privately distributing products under the pretext of handling incomplete or inferior products has actually emerged in many commerce departments. This is now allowed by party discipline and state law.

The price of the incomplete and inferior products of commerce departments must be set according to quality. They must be sent to the markets to be chosen and bought by consumers. They must not be handled privately. Factories and enterprises must absolutely not look for excuses, bypass commerce departments and arbitrarily deal in products. Industry departments can and should supervise commerce departments, just as commerce departments supervise industry departments. Industry and commerce departments should supervise one another instead of haggling over trifles. By so doing we can better suppress the evil practice of privately distributing products.

There is now a shortage of some raw materials. How is this problem to be solved? Should we rely on developing the raw materials industry in a planned way and on seriously practicing economy in regard to raw materials, or rely on various enterprises freely promoting so-called "cooperation?" This is a problem our socialist economy and socialist enterprises must seriously handle. Not only will we be unable to solve the shortage of materials, but we will also lead the enterprises astray if we violate the state's unified plan and wantonly promote so-called "cooperation" in regard to planned products.

We must also talk about the problems of correctly handling contradictions and conducting criticism. The case of the leaders of the Canton camera factory openly resisting the criticism of the upper level is certainly quite rare. What is more common is completely ignoring the problem of privately distributing products. This is the fault of the people themselves who have taken some advantages. This is not in line with our party's fine traditions and work style. We will definitely make mistakes if we try to cover up our shortcomings and contradictions. Only by daring to expose contradictions and to make criticism and self-criticism can we overcome our shortcomings and errors and continue to advance. Our comrades must ponder this.

KWANGTUNG COUNTY CELEBRATES FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

HK300536Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 28 Mar 78 HK

[Excerpts] The people of various nationalities in Liennan Yao Autonomous County solemnly held a rally and parade in the county seat on the morning of 25 March to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous county. They fervently hailed the great victories of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and of the party's nationality policy.

On the morning of 25 March, Yao and Han workers and peasants wearing festive costumes, PLA commanders and fighters, cadres, intellectuals and students, 10,000 people in all, beat gongs and drums and converged on the square of the county seat from all directions to attend the celebration rally. (Tang Hui), deputy secretary of the Liennan Yao Autonomous County CCP Committee, vice chairman of the county Revolutionary Committee and a Yao cadre, presided over the rally. (Feng Ko-chih), secretary of the Liennan County CCP Committee and chairman of the county Revolutionary Committee, made a speech.

Last year, the per-mou grain yield of the county surpassed the target set in the National Agricultural Development Program, up 280 percent compared with the early period after liberation. The afforested area increased by 120 percent compared with the early period after liberation, thus making this county one of the key afforestation counties in China. Industrial production has also developed from nothing. There are now 11 county factories and mines including copper mining, cement, iron smelting, electric engines, farm machinery, electric wire, textiles and motor vehicle repairs. Communications, posts and telecommunications, culture and education and public health have developed even faster. The standard of living of the people of various nationalities has gradually risen.

Those at the celebration activities included (Wen Cheng-i), deputy director of the State Commission for Nationality Affairs; (Tan Kuei-ming), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee; (Chu I-chiao), Standing Committee member of the Shaokuan Prefectural CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shaokuan Prefectural Revolutionary Committee; and representatives of Lienshan Yao-Chuang Autonomous County, Juyuan Yao Autonomous County, Yangshan County and Lien County. Chianghua Yao Autonomous County and Lanshan County of Hunan, neighbors of Liennan Yao Autonomous County, also sent representatives to attend the celebration activities. The State Commission for Nationality Affairs and the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee sent congratulatory cables to express their warm greetings to the people of various nationalities in Liennan Yao Autonomous County.

On behalf of the State Commission for Nationality Affairs, Comrade (Wen Cheng-i) presented a brocade pennant to Liennan Yao Autonomous County. It said: "Hold aloft the banner and grasp the key link, strengthen the unity of all nationalities and struggle to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country."

On behalf of the Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Comrade (Tan Kuei-ming) presented to the autonomous county a brocade pennant. It said: "Strengthen the great unity of the people of all nationalities and struggle to realize the four modernizations."

KWANGTUNG ANIMAL HUSBANDRY MEETING STRESSES PIG RAISING

HK290900Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 29 Mar 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial animal husbandry conference in Sanshui County. The conference resolutely implemented the spirit of the CCP Central Committee circular issued in 1975 on vigorously developing pig raising, seriously studied Chairman Hua's important instruction on developing animal husbandry, penetratingly exposed and fiercely criticized the gang of four, and summed up and exchanged experiences in developing pig raising. Those attending resolved to implement the party's relevant policies and to develop animal husbandry in Kwangtung at high speed. Kuo Jung-chang and Meng Hsien-te, responsible comrades of the Kwangtung provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, attended the conference and spoke.

During the conference and in connection with the reality of animal husbandry in Kwangtung, the participants penetratingly exposed and criticized the towering crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging and interfering with the line, principles and policies on developing animal husbandry personally drawn up by Chairman Mao.

Since the beginning of the second quarter of last year, the number of pigs kept in sties in Kwangtung has been gradually increasing. By the end of the year, the number reached 19 million, thus maintaining a comparatively high level. In the Canton and Foshan areas, the number of pigs raised last year reached the highest level in history.

The conference held: There are many favorable conditions for developing animal husbandry in Kwangtung. Potentials are very high. However, there are still problems. We must continue to penetratingly mobilize the masses, do a good job of fighting the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, and in connection with the reality of animal husbandry, grasp the problems on the front and in the local units where the gang of four had comparatively deep influence and were great pests, penetratingly and thoroughly criticize them and reestablish order. We must do a still better job of obtaining a clear picture of the specific line, principles, policies and methods of the animal husbandry front, liberate our thinking and work in a big way.

We must put developing animal husbandry and developing agriculture on the same level and grasp grain growing and pig raising simultaneously. We must implement the party's economic policies and mobilize the activism of the cadres and masses in vigorously raising pigs and in developing poultry raising and rabbit raising.

The Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee has recently adjusted the system of awards for sales in pig procurement. Various localities must explain the policy to the masses in detail to insure its complete implementation. They must strictly implement the tasks and adhere to the requirements of pig procurement put forward by the province and, in accordance with the historical situation and conditions increasing production in the various localities, reasonably allocate tasks and requirements among the production teams in a truth-seeking way. They must not place extra burdens at every level and must allow production teams to insure fulfillment of tasks and overfulfillment of production quotas.

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During the conference the participants visited some communes and brigades in Sanshui and Nanhai counties which have done a better job of pig raising and exchanged experiences. The experiences of Sanshui County in popularizing scientific pig raising from points to areas, selecting and breeding fine strains, enhancing the market rate of pigs and in allowing most of the collective pig raising farms to obtain a profit, and the practice of Nanhai County in firmly grasping developing sows and in vigorously developing miscellaneous fodders to lay two solid foundations for developing pig raising have greatly enlightened the participants. They declared they will certainly seriously publicize them when they return to their own units.

BRIEFS

KWANGSI BANKS--The banks and credit cooperatives in Kwangsi have vigorously supported spring farming. According to statistics, by the end of February the banks and credit cooperatives in Nanning, Yulin and Chinchou prefectures had sent 3,300 cadres, staff and workers to 38,490 production teams in order to conduct investigations and study. They have granted loans and done a good job of circulating capital in accordance with the actual situation, effectively supporting spring farming. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 78 HK]

KWANGSI CHEMICAL FERTILIZER--On 12 March the Kwangsi Science Committee and the Kwangsi Petrochemical Industry Bureau held a meeting in the Ishan nitrogenous fertilizer plant to look into a new way of producing chemical fertilizer. The output of chemical fertilizer will increase by 8 to 10 percent as a result of this new production technique. By 17 March, the Ishan nitrogenous fertilizer plant had fulfilled its quota for synthetic ammonia production for the first quarter 13 days ahead of schedule. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG COAL UNITS--The Kwangtung provincial Coal Industry Bureau recently held a provincial meeting to commend and reward progressive coal units. Last year coal mines subordinate to the province conducted an emulation campaign, thus promoting great increases in raw coal output. The province's total raw coal output exceeded 10 million tons last year, nearly doubling that of 1973, before the beginning of the emulation campaign. The meeting also transmitted the spirit of the national coal conference on learning from Taching in industry and catching up with Kailuan. The participants in the meeting seriously studied the important instructions of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on developing the coal industry at high speed. They were greatly encouraged. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Mar 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG HISTORICAL SITES--Two historical sites commemorating the Haifeng Soviet have been reopened to the public after renovation. Hungkung is the site where a congress of workers, peasants and soldiers was held to announce the founding of the Haifeng Soviet during the revolutionary period. In November 1957 the two sites were opened to the people to mark the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Haifeng Soviet. However, Lin Piao and the gang of four seriously sabotaged the renovation of the two sites and they were thus closed. With the smashing of the gang of four, the renovation of the two sites was smoothly carried out. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 24 Mar 78 HK]

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J 1

SZECHWAN HOLDS COTTON PRODUCTION CONFERENCE

HK310614Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 29 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held an urgent provincial conference on cotton production in Nanpu County. Through studying the instructions of the central leading comrades, the leading comrades of various prefectures and counties who attended the conference exchanged experiences and raised their understanding of doing a good job of cotton production. They vowed to do a good job of transplanting enough cotton in accordance with the state plan and of combating drought so as to set a record in cotton production."

After affirming the achievements scored in cotton production, the conference held: To set a record in cotton production this year, we must teach the people about the significance of doing a good job of cotton production and about the important relationship between cotton production and agriculture. "We must seriously learn from Tachai, strive to carry out scientific farming, work hard to raise unit production, and sell surplus grain and cotton to the state." Communes and brigades must fulfill the state plans for cotton transplanting, fight drought and work hard. At present, we must do a good job of cultivating seedlings, save water, popularize good seedlings and accumulate fertilizer so as to lay a solid foundation for cotton production. We must also do a good job of disease and insect pest control.

The conference pointed: Strengthening party leadership and implementing party policy are the keys to reaping a bumper cotton harvest. "We must deeply conduct 'one criticism and two rectifications,' eliminate the gang of four's pernicious influence, correctly implement party rural economic policies and fully mobilize the activism of the masses. We must implement the series of principles and policies of the state regarding cotton production and do a good job of supplying materials. Leadership at all levels must grasp the leadership group for cotton production and office work. Full-time cadres in charge of work must go into reality and find examples of high yield in cotton production so as to guide overall work. Communes and brigades must appoint a party committee secretary and production teams must appoint a team leader to take charge of cotton production. Production teams must establish full-time forces for cotton production, establish the system of post responsibility, conduct socialist labor emulation, carry out assessments and appraisals regularly, cite the advanced and exchange experiences."

AFP REPORTS EXECUTION, OTHER SENTENCES IN YUNNAN PROVINCE

OW301137Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[By Georges Biannic]

[Text] Peking, 30 Mar (AFP)--A 22-year-old man was executed, four people were given suspended death sentences and 14 others were sentenced to heavy prison sentences at the end of January in Kunming, capital of southwestern Yunnan Province. A man named Hsu Kwei-chang was sentenced to death and executed immediately for rape, spreading rumours detrimental to party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and petty theft, according to an official People's Court notice dated January 31. He also pretended to be a member of the militia. Hsu Kwei-chang's execution for his "extremely serious crimes" was disclosed by the customary red cross through his name.

The four persons, one aged 53, given the suspended death sentence had committed offences considered grave in China such as "illicit (sexual) relations between men and women," drug abuse and gambling for money. The death sentence was given with a two-year suspension during which the prisoner must do forced labour. Afterwards they may or may not be executed depending on their behaviour, as is the Chinese practise.

The official notice was posted up in various parts of the city, foreign travellers passing through Kunming said.

Another court notice, dated February 1977 and describing the activities of a network of 14 car thieves, was also seen in Kunming. Four of the thieves were executed. The notice said that the accused had stolen six cars belonging to different production units and had also stolen goods, which they had later sold, from railway stations. The gang leader and three others were executed immediately [words indistinct] trouble on the railways.

Thirteen "counterrevolutionary groups" of political opponents of the government were broken up and eight of their leaders executed in Hangchow, Chekiang Province, at the end of January. Another "counterrevolutionary" was executed at Canton in mid-February.

YUNNAN HOLDS MEETING TO POPULARIZE PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER

HK310656Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial Agriculture Bureau, Chemical Industry Bureau, Supply and Marketing Cooperative and Institute of Agricultural Science recently held an on-the-spot meeting in Chuching to popularize phosphate fertilizer. Responsible comrades of agriculture, chemical industry, supply and marketing cooperative and scientific research units of various prefectures, autonomous prefectures, municipalities and counties as well as representatives of communes and brigades from the countryside, a total of 400 people, attended the meeting. Comrades who attended the meeting studied the relevant documents; visited the (Chingyin) production brigade of (Yinkuang) commune in Chuching County, the (Yuehtu) production brigade of (Lotu) commune and (Paito) commune in Hsuanwei County--units which have made outstanding achievements in actively popularizing phosphate fertilizer, in reforming farming system and in agricultural production--listened to reports of representatives from 11 units introducing their experiences in using phosphate fertilizer and in reaping a bumper harvest; and seriously studied and discussed the questions of how to strengthen leadership to do a good job of the work, how to really popularize phosphate fertilizer and how to quicken the pace of developing agriculture in our province.

We can achieve a great leap forward in popularizing phosphate fertilizer only if party committees pay attention to popularizing phosphate fertilizer, put the work on their agendas and mobilize the people in a big way. Production, industry, communications, transportation and other departments concerned must also closely coordinate with each other in popularizing phosphate fertilizer.

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1. We must further raise the understanding of the leadership at all levels of the significance of popularizing phosphate fertilizer.
2. We must strengthen concrete leadership over the work.
3. Production, industry, communications and transportation links must closely coordinate with each other.
4. We must seriously help communes and brigades solve the problem of funds in agricultural production.

The meeting noted: Strengthening party leadership is the key to popularizing phosphate fertilizer. Party organizations at all levels must take this work as an important measure for rapidly developing agriculture, grasp it well and put it on their agendas. We must do a good job of conducting experimentation and of establishing examples, sum up and exchange experiences, and continue to sum up and popularize the problems while popularizing phosphate fertilizer.

BRIEFS

KWEICHOW RAILROAD NETWORK--Railway construction has shown marked development in Kweichow Province since liberation. Four railway lines now link the province with Kwangsi, Szechwan, Yunnan and Hunan respectively, and its capital Kueiyang has become the center of railroad network in southwest China. Kweichow now has 1,100 kilometers of main trunk lines, or 7.6 times that before liberation. If feeder lines and special lines are included, the total length is 10 times that in the preliberation period. The province has 480 railway bridges and 441 railway tunnels. Almost all trains are hauled by internal-combustion locomotives, and electric signal equipment and advanced communications facilities are used in operating the trains. Development of the railroad network has significantly improved the local people's living standard. [Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 0430 GMT 27 Mar 78 OW]

KWEICHOW LIBRARY WORK--The staff and workers of the Kweichow library have taken various measures to improve the work of arranging and lending Chinese and foreign books and materials on science and technology. The Kweichow library is the largest in Kweichow and has a large number of valuable Chinese and foreign books and materials on science and technology. When the gang of four was trampling on science, these books and materials were regarded as poisonous weeds and nobody was allowed to borrow them. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the staff and workers of the Kweichow library have once again arranged these books and materials and allowed them to be used by the public. They spent a lot of time and energy arranging and compiling a card catalog for the 300,000 books and materials on science and technology. Since the beginning of this year; they have ordered an additional 1,500 Chinese and foreign books and magazines. They have organized personnel to translate some foreign books and materials into Chinese. At the same time, they have also set up a reference guidance group to compile science and technology materials and catalogs of books for some important scientific research projects in Kweichow. [Kueiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 78 HK]

SZECHWAN CHECKS ON TACHAI COUNTIES--The Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee's group for checking on Tachai-type counties recently set out for nine Tachai-type counties and four counties scheduled to become Tachai-type counties in order to seriously check on their performances. The group for checking on Tachai-type counties held two meetings on 7 and 11 March to study the standards and methods of the checkup. Each county will be assessed according to the six criteria for building Tachai-type counties. Those that have met the six criteria will be named Tachai-type counties. Those that have almost met the six criteria or have scored notable achievements in certain aspects are still considered progressive counties in learning from Tachai. They will be formally known as Tachai-type counties with the approval of the provincial party committee after receiving opinions from the group for checking on Tachai-type counties. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 23 Mar 78 HK]

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SZECHWAN SCIENTIFIC FILM FESTIVAL--The urban and rural areas of Szechwan are holding a scientific education film festival from 20 March to the end of April. During the festival people in the province can watch 120 films on scientific education. The opening took place on the afternoon of 20 March in the provincial and Chengtu municipal culture bureaus as well as in the provincial and municipal science and education bureaus in Chengtu. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 21 Mar 78 HK]

SZECHWAN CHARACTER REFORM GROUP--With the approval of the Szechwan Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the provincial provisional Chinese character reform group was recently established and has begun work. Leading comrades of the provincial culture and education group and of the provincial Education Bureau fill the posts of head and deputy heads of the group. The group includes representatives from the provincial Culture Bureau, the provincial Broadcasting Bureau, SZECHWAN DAILY, the provincial People's Publication House, the provincial Federation of Trade Unions, the provincial Women's Federation and the provincial CYL Committee. The general office of the group is located in the provincial Education Bureau. The main tasks of the group in the first half of this year include discussion of the second draft on simplifying characters, completion of the revision of the draft and submission of the province's revised draft. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 21 Mar 78 HK]

SZECHWAN MEDICINAL HERBS--The total amount of medicinal herbs procured in Szechwan in 1977 was 21 percent more than in 1976. The amount of medicinal herbs procured in APA Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in 1977 was 13 percent more than in 1976. The range of medicinal herbs in Ipin Prefecture increased from 200 to 300 in 1977. The quantity of medicinal herbs procured in the prefecture last year was 40 percent more than in 1976. The quantity of medicinal herbs procured by the Chengtu Municipal Medicinal Herb Company in 1977 was 1 to 4 times greater in addition to what it was in 1976. The total value of the medicinal herbs procured by Mienyang Prefecture by the end of February was 1.85 million yuan, 64 percent more than in the corresponding period of last year. The Wangtsang County Medicinal Herb Company has helped communes and brigades expand the area sown to medicinal herbs by 6,500 mou. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 24 Mar 78 HK]

SZECHWAN PREFECTURE DROUGHT--Mienyang Prefecture is whipping up an upsurge of combating spring drought to protect spring-harvested crops. Some 70.5 percent of the total number of laborers in the prefecture has fought drought, crash irrigated spring-harvested crops and made preparations for cultivating spring-sown crops. Some 21,000 machines such as motors, diesel engines and sprinkler irrigation equipment have been used to fight drought. Since the spring festival, the prefecture has stored 81 million cubic meters of water, crash irrigated 3,356,000 mou of spring-harvested crops and saved 148,000 mou of dehydrated fields. Five of the eight secretaries of the prefectural CCP Committee have gone to the frontline of combating drought. (Yu Hsi-wen), first secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee, has gone to (Sanho) commune, Santai County, where the drought situation is serious. Some 18,000 cadres at prefectural, county district and commune levels have gone to communes and brigades to lead the current struggle against drought. The prefecture has completed 10,900 of the 22,500 water conservancy projects, thus expanding the irrigated area by 1,261,000 mou. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 24 Mar 78 HK]

YUNNAN COLLEGES OPEN--The students admitted to the 9 colleges in Yunnan for the 1973 term began classes on 20 March. The 5,200 new students from various localities in Yunnan and from other provinces have started their study in high spirits. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 78 HK]

HOPEI MEETING ON EXTERNAL OVERSEAS CHINESE AFFAIRS

OW310209Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] The Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a meeting on external affairs and Overseas Chinese affairs work. At the meeting, participants conscientiously studied the principles and policies governing external affairs and Overseas Chinese affairs work, exposed and criticized the gang of four's crimes in interfering with and undermining this work, summed up Hopei's work in this field and studied and discussed ways to implement the guidelines of the preparatory meeting for the forthcoming national conference on Overseas Chinese affairs.

Participants at the Hopei meeting said: External and Overseas Chinese affairs are important in the party's work and are of great significance in mobilizing all positive factors and uniting the patriotic united front and the international antihegemonic united front for deferring the outbreak of a world war, [words indistinct], in fulfilling China's general task in the new situation and in achieving the four modernizations by the end of this century. The participants pledged to work hard and do their work well, bring all positive factors into play and contribute to achieving the four modernizations.

The meeting studied and decided on future work. It pointed out that Hopei Province has fairly good conditions for developing tourism as it has many revolutionary and historical sites of interest. Therefore, efforts should be made to expand tourism by opening up some places and increasing the number of sites for sightseeing. The meeting called on the quarters concerned to prepare for this work.

It has been decided to establish a provincial Tourism Bureau to meet the needs for developing tourism. The meeting also called on departments concerned to give their assistance and adopt effective measures for doing this work well.

HOPEI HOLDS TELEPHONE MEETING ON FINANCE, TRADE

OW310147Y Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 78 OW

[Text] The Hopei Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently called a telephone meeting to mobilize the cadres, workers and staff on the province's finance and trade front to swing into action and make outstanding achievements in order to greet the successful convocation of a national finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai.

The telephone meeting pointed out: The CCP Central Committee has decided to convene a national finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai which will be of great importance for mobilizing the cadres, workers and staff on the country's finance and trade front to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, fulfill the militant tasks set by the Fifth NPC and build a modern, powerful socialist country.

In order to greet the national finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai, the cadres, workers and staff members on the province's finance and trade front should do the following things well:

1. They should conscientiously study the important documents of the Fifth NPC and the CCP Central Committee's circular [on holding the national finance and trade conference on learning from Taching and Tachai]. They should fully recognize the status and role of financial and trade work in the national economy as a whole as well as the glorious responsibilities on their shoulders. They should make continuous efforts to fulfill the militant tasks set by the Fifth NPC.

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2. They should fight the third campaign well to expose and criticize the gang of four. They should fight a people's war to solve problems arising from the serious influence and sabotage of the gang of four and to straighten out all the confusion created by them. It is essential to link the exposure and criticism of the gang of four with party consolidation and rectification as well as with the consolidation of leading bodies. Serious efforts should be made to consolidate all enterprises and hit hard at the class enemies carrying out sabotage activities and at those engaged in profiteering, embezzlement and theft. The cadres, workers and staff on the financial and trade front should expose and criticize the gang of four for their crimes in undermining the party's fine tradition and in corrupting social practices. They should revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style such as seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and waging hard struggle.

3. They should conscientiously implement the general policy of "developing the economy and insuring supplies" for financial and economic work. They should give vigorous support to industrial and agricultural production, do a good job in the exchange of goods between city and countryside, properly arrange for supplying commodities to the market [words indistinct], increase the varieties of products in support of agriculture, improve their attitude and quality of services and properly arrange for the livelihood of the people. They should do a good job in foreign trade by increasing the quantity of exports. They should energetically cut losses and increase profits. They should make vigorous efforts to return currency to the state [tsu chih huo pi hai lung] and to fulfill the state revenue plan.

4. They should deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai and to catch up with the (Anchiapu) supply and marketing cooperative. They should make further efforts to solve the question of whether or not one really learns from Taching and Tachai in order to enhance their understanding of the importance of learning from Taching and Tachai. They should deepen the campaign to emulate the advanced, learn from and overtake them and help the less advanced, and energetically popularize the experience of the advanced so that the advanced will become more advanced and the less advanced will catch up with the advanced. They should push onto a new stage the mass movements to learn from Taching and Tachai and to catch up with the (Anchiapu) supply and marketing cooperative.

YU TAI-CHUNG ADDRESSES FARM MECHANIZATION CLASS

0W310548Y Huhhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] In order to meet the requirements of the general tasks in the new period of our country's socialist revolution and construction, change laymen into experts and lead our region's mechanization of agriculture and livestock breeding, since early March the autonomous region's leading team for agricultural mechanization and livestock breeding has been conducting training classes to these subjects for the region's leading cadres. The students are learning the basics of agricultural mechanization the livestock breeding; the general structure and simple operating instructions for large farm machines and implements; the adjustment, maintenance repair and proper use of auxiliary equipment; and other related information.

Participating in the training classes are deputy secretaries and Revolutionary Committee vice chairmen of all banners and counties in charge of agricultural mechanization and livestock breeding; directors of bureaus of machine building for agriculture and livestock breeding in banners, counties, leagues and municipalities; administrative section chiefs and managers of machine-building companies--a total of over 130 people.

The training classes are planned to last 1 and a half months. The autonomous regional party committee and Revolutionary Committee have been paying great attention to these classes. In mid-March, Comrade Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, personally went to the classes to visit the trainees; he made a speech, calling on everyone to strive to fulfill their study tasks so they can do a good job in agricultural mechanization and livestock breeding; in managing, using and maintaining agricultural and livestock-breeding machines; and in serving agricultural production and livestock breeding when they return to their posts. Thus, the region's agricultural mechanization and livestock breeding will be greatly advanced.

FOURTH SHANSI PROVINCIAL CCP CONGRESS CLOSES 29 MARCH

SK311030Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Fourth Shansi Provincial CCP Congress, which lasted for 6 days, successfully closed in Taiyuan on 29 March 1978 after fulfilling its various tasks. This congress was convened with the kind concern of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, under the guidance of the line of the 11th National CCF Congress and after sufficient preparations. Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, persisting in the party's basic line, persevering in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in accordance with the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country which was put forward by Chairman Hua, the congress summed up the experiences of the province in the two-line struggles of the past 7 years--especially the experiences in the struggle against the Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao gang and (Wang Hsi), the vicious boss who extended his tentacles into Shansi Province, and his followers.

The congress discussed the glorious and arduous tasks of our province in the course of fulfilling the general task of building a modern and powerful socialist country following the line of the 11th national party congress, and called for mobilizing and organizing all Communist Party members, revolutionary cadres and the broad masses of people in the province to turn all positive factors inside and outside the party to account, to unite all forces that can be united and to strive to build the province into an agricultural base which is able to yield high and stable production as well as an industrial base with coordinated growth in agriculture, light industry and heavy industry [words indistinct].

On the basis of the five requirements for successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and the principle of combining the old, the middle-aged and the young laid down by Chairman Mao, the congress elected the Fourth Shansi Provincial CCP Committee.

The congress proceeded successfully as a congress of unity and victory.

During the congress, the representatives sincerely listened to the work report delivered by Comrade Wang Chien on behalf of the provincial party committee entitled "Hold High Chairman Mao's Great Banner, Persist in the Line of the 11th National Party Congress and Strive To Fulfill the General Task for the New Period," and held sincere discussions. All the representatives unanimously [words indistinct] the report and expressed their determination to resolutely carry it out after they return to their localities.

The 7 years of the third party committee was a period in which we experienced quite sharp and acute struggles between the lines and classes. In the 10th line struggle, the former responsible person in the provincial party committee took the wrong line, following Lin Piao and Chen Po-ta, [words indistinct] orientation and made mistakes affecting the work of Shansi Province. In the 11th line struggle, (Wang Hsi) and his cronies waged a frenzied attack against the party on instructions of the gang. (Wang Hsi) executed a coup de main within the provincial party committee, incited (Li Jui-fang), (Li Wen-liang), (Liu Fang-ho), (Chuang Li-sheng), (Wang Pi-hsien) and (Wang Pao-hui) to create disturbances in society in an attempt to overthrow the Shansi provincial party committee and to usurp party and state power. Following the gang of four's tune, they dished up numerous absolutely preposterous arguments, stuck big hats on everyone and brandished big sticks everywhere. They recruited landlords, rich peasants, counterrevolutionaries, bad elements and handful of careerists, riffraff and hooligans to engage in beating, smashing and looting, [words indistinct] undermined social order and occupied leading organs in order to seize power. They tried to bring down the red banner of Tachai County, sabotage the movement to learn from Tachai and organize a second armed force to usurp the power of the militia. In a vain attempt to overthrow a large number of cadres and seize power in the Shansi Provincial CCP Committee and all party committees, they created the 23 August counterrevolutionary smash-and-grabbing incident.

Because of the sabotage of the gang of four and its sinister tentacles, revolution and production in our province suffered tremendous losses.

Since October 1976 when the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua smashed the gang of four at one blow, the people of our province, under the leadership of all party committees and closely following the strategic plan of Chairman Hua, have carried out large-scale exposure and criticism of the gang of four and carried out investigations into those individuals and incidents implicated in the conspiracy of the gang to usurp party and state power. Now everything has changed.

Over the past year or so, the Shansi provincial party committee has taken a firm political stand in exposing, criticizing and investigating the gang of four, adopted effective measures, carried out healthy movements and done a very good job in all other work. The reason our province has succeeded in achieving initial success in 1 year is that we have grasped the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. To achieve great results within 3 years it is also necessary to continuously grasp this link. It is imperative to grasp it very tightly and establish awareness of the need for long-term war so as to win complete victory in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

Before this congress, the ninth enlarged plenary session of the Third Shansi Provincial CCP Committee was held in which, in accordance with the stipulations of the party constitution and the ardent aspirations of party members, revolutionary cadres and the broad masses of people, (Wang Hsi), an agent of the gang of four in Shansi and an antiparty and antisocialist element, and his company were forever expelled from the party and were stripped of all their posts inside and outside the party.

Participants at this congress unanimously concurred in this decision of the Shansi Provincial CCP Committee. They held that it reflected the aspirations of party members and the people throughout the province, and considered that it was an impetus to the movement to expose and criticize the gang of four in Shansi Province. The participants expressed the hope that the people throughout the province will, in light of reality, advance from victory to victory and fight well the third campaign.

Participants at this congress conscientiously discussed the question of accelerating the building of the two base areas. They held that building Shansi Province into an agricultural base with high and stable yield and into an industrial base with fairly harmonious development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry by the end of 1985 is needed in the present situation and is a glorious and arduous task facing the people throughout Shansi Province. In building the two base areas, the key problem to be solved is that of developing the national economy of our province at high speed. Because we have the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the red banners of Tachai and Taching, the experiences gained in the 28 years since the founding of the People's Republic and the socialist enthusiasm of the tens of millions of people, which was brought into play during the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, we certainly will reach a high speed.

We should conscientiously carry out the various measures set forth by Comrade Wang Chien in his work report.

In dealing with the relationship between the two base areas, we should establish the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation so as to quickly develop agriculture. In developing agriculture it is necessary to learn from Tachai in a down-to-earth way. In dealing with the relationship between [words indistinct], we should establish the concept of judging the situation as a whole.

In order to advance agriculture, it is imperative to mobilize the entire party, to have secretaries participate in labor, to vigorously work for agriculture and truly answer the question of whether or not one truly learns from Tachai. The criterion for judging this is to see whether he fulfills the six requirements of Tachai. Shouting and idle talk will never create high speed. Only by working hard can one create high speed. The outcome of 8 years depends on that of 3 years, and that of 3 years depends on that of 1 year. In order to carry out the program of building the two base areas, we should continuously grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and grasp the work of strengthening leading bodies and [words indistinct] so as to advance all other work.

Participants at the congress discussed the excellent situation, clearly defined their own tasks, found out where they have lagged behind, exposed their problems and worked out plans and measures, pledging to take this congress as a starting point in winning greater victories. They were determined to go all out to bring about vigorous and quick development and to strive to build the two base areas as soon as possible.

A tremendous change has taken place in party organizations at various levels and among party members who have basically clarified the class line and raised their ideological consciousness and are now rolling up their sleeves and leading the masses in vigorous and hard work.

But we should never be complacent because there is still a long way to go in meeting the demands of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. The party Central Committee and the people throughout Shansi Province hope that we do a good job in strengthening the Shansi provincial party committee. We should, as the party branch of Tachai production brigade and the Hsiyang County party committee did, strengthen our party organization and make it command the three revolutions and be a vanguard in realizing the four modernizations.

On the morning of 29 March, a second session was held presided over by Comrade (Wang Fu-chih). This session unanimously adopted the decision on the work report delivered by Comrade Wang Chien on behalf of the Third Shansi Provincial CCP Committee. After repeated consultations and discussions, the Fourth Shansi Provincial CCP Committee was elected by secret ballot. The committee consists of 113 persons, including 80 committee members and 33 alternate committee members. When executive chairman of the session Comrade (Wang Fu-chih) announced the results of the election, the hall echoed with thunderous applause. The session closed with the solemn rendering of the national anthem.

In the afternoon, the Fourth Shansi Provincial CCP Committee held its first plenary session. The session elected the first secretary, secretaries and Standing Committee members, elected the commission for inspecting discipline and its secretaries, deputy secretaries, and members and adopted a decision regarding cadres participation in collective productive labor.

BRIEFS

PEKING TREE PLANTING--Peking, 23 Mar--Peking people nowadays are busy planting trees in Peihai Park and the Summer Palace, and are replacing the old poplars along Changan Avenue, the city's main boulevard. Seasonal afforestation starts with the advent of spring. Ninetysix new white barked pines have been planted to replace the old ones around the Great Hall of the People flanking the western side of Tienanmen Square. A new wooded plot is being added to the north of the Museum of Chinese History on the opposite side. With the existing grove on the western side, the new one will add a new beauty to the two magnificent buildings. Peking plans to plant 480,000 trees in the city proper this spring, mainly in parks, on main thoroughfares in new residential areas and around new factory buildings. [Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 23 Mar 78 OW]

KIRIN TROUPE PERFORMS PREVIOUSLY BANNED OPERAS

SK241330Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK

[Text] The Kirin Opera Troupe [chi chu tuan] of Kirin Province recently performed three operas, "Shan Vao", "Pao Tung Pei Ching" and "Yen Ching Mai Hsien," that had been banned for over a decade under the persecution of the cultural despotism of the gang and the former principal responsible person in the Kirin CCP Committee. The restaged operas were warmly welcomed by the masses.

In order to carry out the important directive of Premier Hua Kuo-feng in his government work report delivered at the Fifth National People's Congress that "local operas should be revived and the distinctive literature and art of our different nationalities developed," the Kirin Opera Troupe of Kirin Province decided to restage these three operas, which had been created in the early days of the troupe's founding. In this early period, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou attended performances of the three operas and spoke highly of them. A photo of him that was taken at that time with the performers is highly prized by the artists.

Leading comrades of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees, including Wang En-mao, Ho Vu-fa, Lan Kan-ting, Yu Ko, Mu Lin and Sung Chen-ting, together with other members of the audience, enjoyed their recent performance. Comrade Wang En-mao encouraged the performers and cadres of the Kirin Opera Troupe to develop the troupe even more magnificently.

The Kirin Opera originated in Kirin Province in the years of the Great Leap Forward and became a new genre of opera which the people of the entire province loved to see and hear. However, in the days when the gang frenziedly pushed forward its fascist cultural despotism and its policy on banning literary and art works, the Kirin Opera, which had been operating for only 7 years, was seriously trampled underfoot and disrupted. Wise leader Chairman Hua has led us to smash the gang with one blow and to settle accounts with the crimes committed on the literary and art front by the former principal responsible person in the Kirin party committee--thus restoring order and enabling the troupe to develop quickly.

Operas that had been abandoned for more than 10 years have recently been restaged. All performers and staff of the Kirin Opera Troupe have pledged that, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and in accordance with the spirit of the directive of the leading comrades in the provincial party committee, they will unite in a concerted effort to consolidate well the troupe, develop and improve the standard of the opera, pay attention to the excellent traditional repertoire that has been performed for a long time--placing emphasis on performing modern revolutionary themes--create new works in a short period of time and make this new flower, the Kirin Opera, steadily grow in the garden of socialism.

CONGRESS OF EXEMPLARY WOMEN HELD IN KIRIN

SK270714Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin provincial congress of women, advanced collectives and individuals in socialist revolution and construction ceremoniously opened in Changchun Municipality on 26 March.

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Attending the congress were representatives of advanced collectives and individuals who have made outstanding achievements on the various fronts of agriculture, forestry, industry, communications, finance, commerce, science, technology, culture, education and the People's Liberation Army in Kirin Province, specially invited representatives and responsible persons of women's federations of various prefectures, municipalities and counties, totaling 502 people. This is the first large-scale congress of women advanced representatives on the various fronts in Kirin Province since the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. The opening ceremony was held at the auditorium of the Kirin Hostel.

Attending the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees including Wang En-mao, Ho Yu-fa, Kao Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Yu Ko, Tsung Hsi-yun, Mu Lin, Sung Chen-ting, An Chih-wen, Wei Chun-wu and Yang Chan-tao. Responsible persons of the National Women's Federation including (Tuo Chih) also attended. Also present at the event were responsible persons of departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the Kirin party and revolutionary committees, of the Kirin Trade Union and the Kirin CYL. Veteran women workers (Kao Yang) and (Li Ying) and outstanding young worker (Chen Tai-shan)'s mother (Chang Hsiu-chen) also attended the occasion on invitation.

At 0830, Wang Chen-ying, vice chairman of the Kirin Women's Federation, declared the congress open.

Comrade Hsu Hsiu-chieh delivered an opening address. She said: The tasks for this congress are to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, carry out the guidelines of the 11th national party congress, implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC and of the Fifth CPPCC, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua's important arrangements for continuing the Long March, deeply expose and vehemently criticize the gang, clarify the right and wrong in line, sum up and exchange experiences, commend advanced units and individuals, name pace setters, mobilize all positive factors, write all women of various nationalities on all the fronts in this province and give full play to the role of being one half of the sky in developing the national economy at high speed and in accomplishing the four modernizations as soon as possible. It is necessary for us to make this congress an experience-exchanging, mutual learning, enthusiasm-arousing and contribution-competing congress in order to fight in unity and wrest new victories. I hope that all the participants will listen well to all useful opinions and make concerted efforts to hold this congress satisfactorily. I congratulate the congress for its successes in advance.

This congress will be held for 5 days, ending on 30 March.

LIAONING CCP HOLDS SYMPOSIUM ON LITERATURE, ART

SK291240Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 78 SK

[Excerpts] A 10-day literature and art symposium held by the Liaoning provincial CCP committee successfully closed on 16 March. This was the first large-scale literature and art work meeting held by the provincial party committee since the smashing of the gang of four and was an impressive meeting long awaited by literature and art circles.

Present at this event were responsible comrades at the provincial level and of the propaganda and cultural departments of various municipalities, prefectures, counties and banners, responsible comrades of performing art groups, delegates of professional and amateur critics of literature, drama, music, art, dance and recitation and ballad-singing, responsible comrades of art institutes and schools and representatives of teachers, totalling more than 600 people.

The meeting was composed of old and young literature and art workers. They gathered together in high spirits to criticize the gang of four, study the documents of the Fifth NPC, discuss measures for grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order in literature and art work and formulate plans for literary creations.

During the meeting, Comrade Tseng Shao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Huang Ou-tung, third secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; (Kan Wei-han), political commissar of the Shenyang PLA units; (Li Huan-ming), deputy commander; Hu I-min and Chang Shu-te, secretaries of the Liaoning provincial party committee; Wei Feng-ying, Yang Ta-i, (Li I-yun) and Chang Tieh-chin received some of the art and literary workers and held talks with them at the meeting.

Comrade Tseng Shao-shan extended cordial concern to all comrades working on the literature and art front on behalf of the Liaoning provincial party committee. He expressed the hope that the broad masses of art and literary workers would go to the forefront of the three great revolutions to emancipate their minds, to enrich literary creations, to do a good job in performances and elatedly sing the praises of the new people and the new world so as to bravely advance toward making our province's socialist art and literature flourish and thrive.

Comrades Huang Ou-tung and (Kan Wei-han) spoke at the symposium.

The meeting thoroughly carried out the great revolutionary criticism, summed up and exchanged experiences gained in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order literature and art, worked out plans for work at present and in the future and formulated plans for literary creations.

Comrade Chang Shu-te, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, spoke regarding the readjustment of the party's policy concerning art and literature and the matter of how to do a good job in literature and art work.

Comrade (Wen Fei), deputy director of the Liaoning Provincial Propaganda Department, gave a report entitled "Deeply Expose and Criticize the Gang of Four and Rapidly Push Forward Our Province's Literature and Art Work." In his report Comrade (Wen Fei) delivered a summing-up report on previous work, and emphatically pointed out tasks for the present and future: to resolutely carry the literature and art front's struggle against the gang of four through to the end; to push forward art and literary creations; to improve the standard of literature and art groups; to push forward education in literature and art; and to restore and set up facilities for culture performances.

The meeting pointed out that efforts should be made to carry out the party's policies regarding cadres and intellectuals, eliminate all false charges imposed on literature and art workers by the gang of four and thoroughly set straight all framed-up cases and unjustified convictions created by the gang of four. People who are able to work but are not provided a suitable job must be provided one as soon as possible.

People who are not properly situated must be resituated. Those who are old and weak and not able to work must also be properly handled.

Efforts should be made to provide facilities for writers' study and creative activities.

In short, we should mobilize all positive factors to contribute to fulfilling the revolutionary cause of literature and art. In addition, efforts should be made to carry out the policy on literary works and to practically distinguish and handle all kinds of art and literary works which were squelched by the gang of four.

Efforts should be made to strengthen ideological work and organization of the existing writers, performers and critics, extensively carry out the two study movements [shuang hsueh yun tung], and pay special attention to the tapping and fostering of experts so that the literature and art ranks will be unceasingly expanded. All party committees should take the lead in grasping this work, include it on the party's daily agenda and annually conduct a number of investigations to see how the work is being carried out.

The meeting called on all literature and art workers to immediately take action and go to the masses--to the forefront of the three great revolutions--to deeply study the livelihood of the masses and boldly create rich, meaningful and colorful art and literary works which fully reflect the brilliant deeds of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou, Chairman Chu and the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

LIAONING COMMITTEES CALL FOR SPRING AFFORESTATION WORK

SK250706Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 75 SK

[Circular issued 18 March by the Liaoning provincial party and revolutionary committees]

[Excerpts] Wise leader Chairman Hua issued a directive on carrying out large-scale afforestation throughout the country. This is an important step in carrying out the grand unfulfilled wish of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao to build parks and woodlands throughout China, and is a fighting call for the whole party and the people throughout the country.

Spring, a good opportunity for afforestation, has already come. The people throughout the province should respond to the call of Chairman Hua, go into quick action and drive the east wind of the Fifth NPC, carrying out an unprecedented mass movement for afforestation in a down-to-earth way. Toward this end the following circular is issued:

1. Vigorously study, publicize and carry out Chairman Hua's directive and make it known to every household and person. It is necessary to consider Chairman Hua's directive as a powerful ideological weapon in exposing and criticizing the gang of four's crimes in sabotaging forestry and as a powerful motive force in accelerating the development of forestry at high speed. It is imperative to grasp the key link in forestry work and strive to advance forestry work toward vigorous and quick development.
2. Do a good job in various preparatory work for afforestation and carry out a large-scale campaign of spring afforestation in a timely manner. Urban and rural areas throughout the province should actively mobilize the masses to widely and deeply publicize this work and educate the people to understand it. They should do a good job in preparing land, saplings, tools and materials.

In light of the climatic conditions of each specific area, the 10 days from late March to early April should be devoted to carrying out afforestation work on a crash basis. Leading cadres at various levels should take personal charge of the work of mobilizing the forces of all trades and professions, including communes and brigades of rural areas, state-run agricultural and livestock breeding farms, forestry organs, schools, plants, mines, enterprises, railway and communications organs, the army and residents of urban areas, with specialized groups playing the backbone role, to vigorously engage in a people's war, striving to fulfill more than 60 percent of the annual afforestation plan by the end of spring.

3. Conscientiously implement all principles and policies on forestry and bring into full play the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people for afforestation. It is necessary to conscientiously carry out the policy of one having ownership of the trees he plants. For example, a commune member will own the trees he plants in the front and back of his house. It is necessary to commend those who protect forests and punish those who destroy. Efforts should be made to establish a new socialist common practice of glory in protecting forests and shame in destroy forests.

4. Adhere to scientific methods of afforestation and strive to improve the quality of afforestation.

5. Chairman Hua has instructed that it is necessary to do a good job in sapling and nursery plot work. All localities should conscientiously carry out this instruction. It is imperative to adhere to the policy of self-reliance in selecting seeds, nursing saplings and planting, to insure that every commune and brigade has its own nursery plots--which should not be less than 1 percent of its cultivated area--and to provide sufficient saplings not only for this year but also for future large-scale afforestation.

6. Party and revolutionary committees at various levels should strengthen leadership over afforestation work, include it on the daily agenda, consider it an important part of farmland capital construction and make over-all plans and all-round arrangements.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG MILITARY DISTRICT RALLY--Heilungkiang Military District held a rally on 23 March to ceremoniously hail the designation of (Cheng Chih-po) as a "Lei Feng-type good instructor." (Cheng Chih-po) was a political instructor of a certain regiment of Heilungkiang Military District who sacrificed his life to save a comrade-in-arms. The rally called on all PLA units of Heilungkiang Military District, militiamen, staff and their families to extensively carry out activities to learn from (Cheng Chih-po). Comrade Li Chien-pai, secretary of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee; Liang Yen-te, deputy secretary of the Harbin municipal party committee; Chao Hsing-yuan, Standing Committee member of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee and political commissar of the Heilungkiang Military District; Chao Hsien-shun, commander of the Heilungkiang Military District and other leading comrades of the Heilungkiang Military District attended the rally. At the rally, Comrade Chao Hsien-shun, commander of the Heilungkiang Military District, read out the order issued by Shenyang PLA units regarding the conferment of the honorable title "Lei Feng-type Good Instructor" on Comrade (Cheng Chih-po). [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 78 SK]

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HEILUNGKIANG SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM--The Heilungkiang Scientific Commission and Association held a symposium of a number of outstanding scientific workers, technical innovation specialists, model workers in scientific farming, outstanding teachers and cadres concerned to sincerely study Chairman Hua's important speech at the national Science Conference. Participants unanimously held that Chairman Hua's speech is a manifesto, a mobilization order and programmatic document. They pledged to push forward scientific and technical work and to make great contributions to raising China's scientific and cultural level. (Wang Hung-hsien), vice chairman of the Heilungkiang Scientific Commission, spoke at the symposium. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG WHEAT SOWING--Wheat sowing has been speedily carried out in such counties as Shuangcheng, Hulan, Yan and Tongning and some of the state farms in Heilungkiang. They have finished sowing over 600,000 mou of wheat field within 5 days. The broad masses of cadres and people of the major wheat producing areas and some of the state farms worked out plans to expand the sowing acreage of wheat fields soon after the conclusion of the provincial learn-from-Tachai conference. According to the statistics of 13 counties, the actual sown wheat acreage last year was 6,030,000 mou, and they have finished sowing 6,180,000 mou this year. Hulunbeier League and Tianshan and Mutanchiang prefectures, where wheat acreage is comparatively small, have increased acreage 110,000 mou over that of last year, and wheat acreage on some state farms has also been expanded. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK]

HEILUNGKIANG PROPAGANDA SYMPOSIUM--Recently the Propaganda Department of the Heilungkiang provincial party committee invited noted personnel of the literary and art front of Heilungkiang Province and Harbin Municipality to a symposium to discuss how to implement Chairman Mao's directive and how to accelerate the development of the socialist cause of science and culture. Literary and art workers attending the symposium were (Liang I-ming), (Jen Yuan-ming), (Wang Chieh), (Wu Shu-feng), (Chi Yen-yen), (Liu Hsiao-lou), (Kuo Sung), (Huang Feng), (Yu Tsai-ming), (Chang Jung-hsia), (Chao Ming-hua), (Lou Wang-hsin), (Lu Chung-mei), (Tan Wei-yung), (Huang Lu), (Kuo Hsien-hung), (Tang Mei), (Wang Hsien-pu), (Sun Chen-han), (Chen Pi-fang), (Wang I-yung), (Li An-cheng), and (Chou Kuang-hui). At the symposium participants exposed and criticized the gang of four for their crimes of persecuting literary and art workers and undertakings and pledged to contribute to the four modernizations and flourishing socialist scientific and cultural undertakings. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Mar 78 SK]

KIRIN CADRE SCHOOL--On 9 March the Kirin 5 May Cadre School held an opening ceremony for the 10th term of rotation training classes and the 12th term of training classes sponsored by the Kirin CYL Committee. At the ceremony Comrade Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, spoke. He stressed: The smashing of the gang of four has swept away all obstacles, thus enabling us to run the 5 May cadre school more satisfactorily. We should continue to expose and criticize the gang of four and the former principle responsible person of the Kirin party committee for their crimes in interfering with and undermining cadre schools. Efforts should be made to end turmoil and restore order, to clarify the right and wrong between the two political lines, to sum up experience, and to continuously adhere to the principle of running cadre schools by engaging in either study or production. Students should be led and organized to study the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to take part in collective labor, to do a good job in social science research, and to develop and train more excellent cadres for our party and country. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 22 Mar 78 SK]

KIRIN DENUNCIATION MEETING--On 20 March, the press and publication circles in Kirin Province and Changchun Municipality held a denunciation meeting to expose and criticize the counterrevolutionary crimes of the gang in close connection with reality. Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, and Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin party committee, vice chairman of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Kirin Revolutionary Committee, attended. Comrades of the Broadcast Bureau and Publication Bureau of the province, KIRIN DAILY, the editorial board of the NEW KIRIN JOURNAL and CHANGCHUN DAILY delivered speeches at the meeting, exposing and criticizing the towering crimes of the former principal responsible persons in the Kirin party committee and his cronies of frenziedly disrupting the press and publication circles of Kirin Province and strangling the undertaking of the proletarian press and publication circles. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 78 SK]

KIRIN ACADEMIC ASSOCIATIONS MEETING--A preparatory meeting for the associations of socialist science, philosophy, economics, history, languages and literature was held from 20 to 21 March in Kirin Municipality. Comrade Sung Chen-ting, Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee, vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and director of the Propaganda Department of the Kirin provincial party committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. Comrade (Chiang Tso), first secretary of the Kirin municipal party committee and chairman of the Kirin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade (Wei Chang-hsueh), deputy secretary of the Kirin municipal party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, also attended the meeting. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 29 Mar 78 SK]

LIAONING LITERATURE-ART LEAGUE--The third enlarged session of the First Liaoning Literature and Art League was held on 17 March. This session decided to resume all activities of the Liaoning Literature and Art League. The activities of its subordinate associations will also be restored in succession. The meeting was presided over by Comrade (Ma Chia) of the preparatory group of the Liaoning Literature and Art League. Present were all members of the Liaoning Literature and Art League and young and old literature and art workers from such fields as literature, drama, art, music, dance, recitation and ballad singing and photography, totaling more than 140 people. Comrade (Wen Fei), deputy director of the Liaoning Provincial Propaganda Department gave a detailed report on the change of members of the Literature and Art League. Comrade Chang Shu-te, secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, held talks with some of the writers. Comrade (Shih Chi), on behalf of the preparatory group of the Literature and Art League, gave a report on the past work of the league and the formulation of plans for the work at present and in the future. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 78 SK]

LIAONING AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE--According to the decision of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Liaoning Agricultural College has formally restored its original name--Shenyang Agricultural College--and decided to move from (Chiling) to its original location in Shenyang. All its former school buildings, attached equipment and the Tungfanghung farm will be restored. Some 360 new students who enrolled in 1977 will start their new courses about mid-April at the original location in Shenyang. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 78 SK]

LIAONING FORESTRY CONFERENCE--The Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a provincial forestry work conference in Chinchou to discuss how to quickly develop forestry and to work out plans to make Liaoning green. The plans are to basically achieve afforestation in cities and along agricultural lands within 3 years and to finish planting trees on barren hills within 8 years, so that local timber consumption can be self-supporting within 10 years. Comrade (Chang Hsing-chun), deputy secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, gave a summing-up speech. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Mar 78 SK]

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SHENSI INDUSTRY ECONOMIZES MANPOWER, TAPS POTENTIALS

HK300854Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 30 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "Doing a good job of economizing manpower and tapping potentials is an important way to rapidly develop industry. Guided by the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the country, last year the party organizations of many areas, departments and units in Shensi included strengthening labor management, straightening out labor organization, tapping labor potentials and constantly improving labor productivity in the plans for learning from Taching in industry, and achieved initial success. By the end of last November industrial and communications enterprises in the province had reduced the number of nonproductive personnel by more than 20,000--the proportion of such personnel falling by 2.3 percent. As a result of reducing the number of second and third line personnel, the province strengthened the frontline of production, labor productivity was effectively improved and the development of production was stimulated. Last year the province recorded the good achievement of increasing the total value of industrial output by 14.6 percent over the previous year. One of the experiences gained in this consisted of advancing the work of economizing manpower and tapping potentials."

According to the experiences of various places, it is necessary to grasp the following points in undertaking this work:

1. Grasp the leadership. "Since the work of economizing manpower and tapping potentials involves many people and there are many persons to be added to this or removed from that, there is always very great resistance to grasping an office and transferring even one person. Everyone stresses his own importance and everyone has his own reasons for doing this. Nothing can be done unless the party committee is determined." The common experiences of units which have made a success of this work are that leadership organs should take the lead in streamlining themselves and reducing their staff, and that cadres should take the lead in sending their own sons, daughters and dependents to the frontline of production.

2. Grasp investigation and study to find out whether there are any potentials, where they are and whether they can be tapped. The main thing is to rely on the masses to conduct such investigations.

"Due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four, the northwest No 4 state-owned cotton textile mill suffered a serious shortage of labor on the frontline of production, with the result that 6,159 spindles and 424 looms were idle for a long time. This directly affected production development. Was there a shortage of labor? No. This mill had 7,560 workers, including basic workers plus extra laborers not covered in the plan, workers, dependents and retired workers who were retained to work. This was 340 more than the (previous highest number). Where had the laborers gone? Investigation and study revealed that labor management was chaotic, workers were arbitrarily transferred to nonproductive work, offices were overstaffed and full of excess personnel, and on the occasion 43 persons were shock-promoted to cadres, increasing the number of nonproductive personnel. Affected by bourgeois ideology, some workers were afraid of hardships and fatigue and made a big fuss of minor ailments."

Having analyzed this situation, the mill party committee resolved to completely grasp straightening out labor organization and to include this in the plan for learning from Taching. After 6 months, the number of nonproductive personnel was reduced from 19.41 percent to 15.42 percent of the work force, and 331 persons were sent back to the frontline of production.

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They were thus able to operate 4,130 spindles and 184 looms which had been idle for a long time.

3. Grasp typical examples to guide the whole effort. The provincial coal system was able to reduce the number of nonproductive staff by 5,000 within a relatively short time because it did a good job of grasping typical examples.

4. Grasp measures. These include sending back to their original posts people who had become divorced from production, sending strong laborers to replace weak ones on the frontline of production, conducting medical examinations for people recuperating from illness, enabling those who can resume productive work to do so, streamlining the organs by reducing the number of levels, promoting the idea that people should have many skills and establishing the necessary labor management systems so as to consolidate the results of the work.

"However, the development of the movement is uneven. Some areas, departments and units still lack sufficient understanding of the importance of economizing manpower and tapping potentials, and provide ineffective leadership, with the result that the work proceeds very slowly. At present, in rather a lot of units the proportion of nonproductive personnel has not yet been reduced to 18 percent of the total work force as stipulated by the state. On hearing the words 'increase production,' some units immediately look up and stretch out their hands for manpower. So long as they reduce the number of nonproductive personnel to the level set by the state, they can extract a lot of manpower and succeed in increasing production a lot with only a slight increase in manpower, in increasing production even when manpower is reduced.

"However, unless enterprise management work and mechanization are promoted, increasing production will depend on large increases in manpower. Hence, the enterprises must resolutely rely on rational and practical rules and regulations, and increase their manpower by means of good management. They must carry out technical transformation and innovation, increasing their manpower that way."

FEMALE MAINTENANCE TEAM WORKS ON SHENSI TRAIN LINE

OW240926Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 24 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Sian, 24 Mar (HSINHUA)--The 31-member women's team working on live high transmission lines on the Paoki-Chengt'u Railway, China's first electrified line, plays an important role in ensuring the safe running of trains. Set up on International Women's Day four years ago, this team has been cited on many occasions as an advanced collective. Since it was started, it has exceeded its state quotas every year and last year's targets were completed 32 days ahead of time. Maintaining live power lines requires considerable skill. The power grid, with a complicated network of high transmission lines, needs frequent maintenance. The time available for overhauling is very short as there is constant train traffic. When the team was first set up, a demonstration by veteran maintenance workers on a 27,500-volt line at a 15-metre high pylon, with electric sparks flashing around them and trains rushing past, nearly overawed the girls.

The Paoki-Chengt'u Railway is built on precipitous and tortuous mountain terrain, with many bridges and tunnels. In addition, the weather is capricious. Many were of the opinion that the job was not suitable for women. But the girls were determined. "Since liberation, there have been women pilots, women engine drivers, and model women workers on various fronts. We must have a women's live-line maintenance team here," they said.

These young girls from Peking and other cities worked out their training schedule. They prepared their own drill ground, made rope ladders for exercise, and took part in the erection of transmission lines. They took up long-distance running, dumbbell exercises and did push-ups to build up their muscles. It took them one month to progress from switch-off operation to working on the 27,500-volt live-line.

In the summer of 1974, they had a successful test of 110,000-volt lightning arrester. This is normally done when it is switched off. Li Jung-hua, the team leader, and several other girls scaled up the high transmission posts and completed the task under the supervision of veteran workers and technicians. With the guidance of party organizations of the Sian Railway Administration, the girls enthusiastically learned techniques of overhauling supply lines for the electrified railway and studied such basic courses as mathematics, mechanics and electrical engineering.

They have never rested on their laurels but (?attempted) technical innovation. To date, they have brought in more than ten new techniques. One thing they have introduced is a ladder mounted on a truck which they built for live-line checking. This has doubled their efficiency and their range now extends to 32 kilometres instead of the former 12.

Their average age is 23 years. Five of them have been admitted to the Communist Party, and 21 into the Communist Youth League. Some have been elected to the local Youth League committee and to trades union panels.

AFP CITES TAIPEI PAPER ON RIOTS IN SINKIANG

OW301527Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1124 GMT 30 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, 30 Mar (AFP)--Over 100 high and middle-echelon cadres have been either arrested or sacked following unprecedented riots in the Sinkiang Autonomous Region of China, the newspaper CHINA TIMES reported today. The Chinese-language daily said the riots were sparked [words indistinct] purge of Saifudin, first party secretary of the Sinkiang Autonomous Region, [words indistinct] of the Sinkiang Revolutionary Committee, and first political commissar of the Sinkiang Military District. The front-page report quoting Chinese nationalist intelligence information from China said a (?senior) military officer had been held incommunicado for interrogation.

The newspaper said that a wallposter at the central ethnic college in Peking on [words indistinct] disclosed that there had been a crackdown by the provincial authorities in mid-January (?against) supporters of the "East Turkistan Republic" and the "Sinkiang Ethnic Uprising Army." These were (?described) by the authorities as "treasonable organizations managed by Russian revisionists and social-imperialists (?in the) past decades."

The newspaper reproduced a "Peking letter" which appeared in a poster in Canton on March 4, giving the following details of the riots in Sinkiang:

--An unprecedented large-scale riot occurred in the Sinkiang Autonomous Region on February 25 this year, when a group of traitors of the self-styled "Sinkiang Ethnic Allied Army," with the support of the Russian revisionist-socialist-imperialists, and in collaboration with a handful of ethnic separatists and reactionaries, rioted in Awati County in the Akosu area, setting fire to a department store before attacking the county Revolutionary Committee.

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Violence rapidly spread to Yoping, Wushih and Akosu, where a great number of local minority cadres and political supervisors of the Liberation Army were killed, ammunition depots looted, banks and department stores robbed, and government offices and civilian houses burned. The rioters also encouraged the innocent masses to join in the violence and opened fire against Liberation Army troops, the poster said.

--On the evening of March 1, delegates from Sinkiang to the Fifth National People's Congress and the Political Consultative Conference held an emergency meeting in Peking and passed three resolutions:

- 1) Condemning the handful of traitors and reactionaries in the Akosu area, offering condolence to the victims in the counterreactionary struggle, and giving comfort to the wounded.
- 2) Declaring full support for the decisions of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the Central Military Council on February 28 to firmly suppress the armed rebellion in the Akosu area.
- 3) Expressing firm opposition to separationism [as received], insistence on socialism, and closer unity of representatives from Sinkiang with Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the party Central Committee.

BRIEFS

SHENSI COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE--The Shensi provincial communications system recently held in Sian its second conference on learning from Taching. At the conference, 13 pace-setting units and 10 pace setters were cited and 50 progressive enterprises in learning from Taching, 148 progressive collectives and 119 progressive individuals were commended. The conference was attended by Hui Shih-kung and Jen Kuo-i, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee. Hui Shih-kung spoke at the conference. The Ministry of Communications sent a cable to greet the conference. The Kansu Provincial Communications Bureau, which has conducted a friendship emulation with the Shensi communications system and the Shensi Provincial Geology Bureau, sent a representative to attend the conference. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0530 GMT 29 Mar 78 .K]

SINKIANG POULTRY MEETING--The Sinkiang Regional Commerce Bureau's foodstuff company recently held a discussion meeting on the managements of eggs and poultry to propagate the procurement system practiced by Chitai, Fukang and Chimusaerh counties. The meeting called on foodstuff departments in the region to implement the policy of developing the economy by insuring supply, promoting the work of procuring eggs and poultry and providing more and better eggs and poultry for the market. Last year the number of hogs raised by Chitai County exceeded the 1976 figure by 60 percent, setting an all-time high record, and the eggs it procured topped the 1976 figure by more than 24 tons. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Mar 78 OW]

TSINGHAI CYL MEETING--The Tsinghai Provincial CYL Committee held a meeting on 18 March to expose and criticize the crimes of the gang of four. The criticism centered on the general agent and representative of the factional networks of the gang of four in Tsinghai and his henchmen in the provincial CYL Committee who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and sabotaged youth work. Over 1,000 CYL members and young people from various fronts in the Sining area attended the meeting. Lu-chia-tsai-jang, secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, spoke at the meeting. He called on CYL members and youths in Tsinghai to thoroughly eradicate the pernicious influence of the gang of four on all fields in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and to contribute to fulfilling the general tasks set forth by Chairman Hua at the Fifth NPC and to realizing the four modernizations. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Mar 78 OW]

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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